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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 58. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.20

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—May 28.

Sun Rises	4.46 A M
Sun Sets	7 08 P M
Day's Length	14 h 22 m
High Water at Southport	5 30 P M
High Water at Wilmington	7.10 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28.

Meteorological data for yesterday. Temperature: 8 a. m., 63°; 8 p. m., 67°; maximum, 73°; minimum, 57°; mean, 66°.

Rainfall for the day, .0; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 2.17 inches.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., May 28th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer has fallen generally over all eastern sections and risen over the Northwest during the past twelve hours. It is highest over the South-east and Northwest sections and lowest over the Southwest and Northeast. It is warmer East and South and cooler in the central West. Conditions indicate increasing cloudiness Friday and possibly showers at night over this locality with higher temperature.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Fair weather prevailed generally over the cotton belt during the past twenty-four hours, with cooler conditions over the northeast portion. Local showers are reported from the Galveston district.

A high barometer area is entering over the Dakotas, with fair, cooler weather under it.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 25.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 4.3 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair, warmer; southeasterly winds.

OUTLINES.

The Senate yesterday disposed of ten pages of the tariff bill; the Finance Committee being sustained in each case. —In the House, a resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency was offered; the Speaker declared the resolution out of order; his ruling was sustained, and on motion, the House then adjourned. —In the Presbyterian Assembly at Charlotte yesterday, a committee was appointed to arrange for the establishment of a Summer Bible school at some convenient point for the benefit of people generally. —The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Havemeyer, the sugar king. —Democrats elected four out of seven councilmen in the municipal election at Newport News, Va. —Elections were held yesterday in Virginia for county officers and on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention, against which there are indications of a large majority. —Christian Missions in the province of Kwsin, China, have been attacked and it is feared some of the missionaries have been massacred. —The flood at El Paso, Texas, has made many people homeless; the water is still rising, threatening the business portion of the city. —Preparations have been completed for the visit of President McKinley to the Nashville exposition on the 11th prox.; he may stop in Asheville on his return to Washington. —Nine men were killed and eight others seriously injured in a railroad collision near Pocatello, Idaho. —An important conference in connection with the cause of Cuba will be held next week in Philadelphia. —Two men killed and three others wounded, two fatally, in a shooting affray at Oakman, Walker county, Ala. —The Turkish government has consented to negotiate for peace; troops are pouring into Thessaly; Edhem Pasha has now 200,000 men in his command. —N. Y. markets: Money on call was easy at 1¼@1½ per cent.; last loan at 1¼ and closed offered at 1¼@1½ per cent.; cotton steady—middling 7⅜c; flour dull and lower; wheat—spot weak; No. 1 Northern 78c afloat; corn—spot weak, No. 2 29c at elevator and 30c afloat; rosin steady—strained common to good $1.72½@1.75; spirits turpentine firm at 25@25½c.

The Legislature of Texas declares that lynching is objectionable. It is on general principles, but especially to the fellow who is lynched.

Iowa is in the freak business, too. She has a member of the Legislature who has refused to draw his pay because he was absent most of the session.

Iowa is a pretty hefty Republican State but the wholesale grocers are kicking against the proposed duty on tea. They don't grow tea in Iowa but they sip the beverage some.

The New York Judge who decided that it is the wife and not the husband who has charge of the household servants, relieved the husbands of a great charge and a towering responsibility.

The State of New York is spending $1,000,000 to purchase forest lands to preserve the forests. The Republicans in Congress propose to increase the tariff on lumber to encourage forest destruction.

The toll gate festivities continue in Kentucky. The raiders got away with six gates and toll houses in one county last Saturday night. Free turnpikes is the slogan over there. Since the racket began several of the turnpikes have been made free.

The Sultan of Turkey may be a slouch in some respects, but when it comes to officering his army, he isn't. When he finds a fellow of military ability, he hires him if he can, regardless of his creed, nationality or how he spells his name.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months		$5.00
Six	"	2.50
Three	"	1.25
Two	"	1.00
One	"	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The leather and shoe trades of the United States offer a strong protest against the proposed tax on hides. In answer to the fake that it is to encourage cattle raising they produce figures to show that the number of cattle in this country has doubled since hides were put on the free list, and other figures to show that there has been very little increase of imported hides since then.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just handed down a decision which will gladden the hearts of the hungry patriots who are eager to serve their country. It has decided that the President may remove appointive officers without waiting for their time to expire. This opens the way to a good many jobs.

With 35 per cent. duty on ostrich feathers, the enterprising ostrich farmer may proceed with his incubations in this country. It is an infant industry yet but with reasonable protection from the "pauper" ostriches of Africa there may something big come out of it.

Gen. Weyler has officially proclaimed several times that the greater portion of Cuba is pacified. Then why isn't it pacified and why do the Cubans persist in the racket notwithstanding these assurances of Gen. Weyler? Perhaps they haven't seen Weyler's proclamations.

It is said that Mr. McKinley's Cabinet is getting mixed on the Cuban policy. Secretaries Long, Alger, Bliss and Gage are opposed to any action that might result in war with Spain and hint at resigning if Mr. McKinley moves in that direction.

A New York judge has decided that the Salvation army has a right to pursue its mission at reasonable hours, but it has no right to keep the town awake at night to make people good.

The "Lily white" Republican movement in South Carolina has played out. When the colored brother was eliminated there wasn't enough left to give color to the thing.

If Abdul Hamid is, as Gen. Lew Wallace says, the greatest diplomatist in the world, he will have a chance to show it now.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. T. MILLS—Notice.
S. A. L.—Reduced rates.
N. C. HOME B. A.—Seventh series.
T. J. GORE—Foreclosure sale of stock.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The tug *Alexander Jones* arrived and anchored at Southport Wednesday evening.

— Mr. F. T. Mills has received another lot of horses and mules at his sale stables on North Water street.

— Complaints have been heard of the practice of hitching horses near the Rock spring on lower Chesnut street.

— The Second Regiment Band concert has been postponed from Friday till Tuesday evening next, owing to the death of Miss Barbara Monroe.

— Spencer Stanford, colored, and Mary Pridgen, white, indulged too much in liquor yesterday afternoon and in consequence were escorted to the guard house.

— Mary Frink, colored, charged with disorderly conduct, was tried before Justice McGowan yesterday. She was discharged upon payment of the costs.

— The rooms in the old court house used by City Physician McMillan are undergoing repairs. Kalsomine and paint have metamorphosed the whole appearance of the place.

— Ed. Freeman and Chas. Russell, two colored boys, were before Mayor Wright yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct. Russell was discharged, but Freeman was fined two dollars and costs.

— In the STAR'S advertising columns to-day will be found a notice of the payment of the first installment of the seventh series of the North Carolina Home Building Association. The payment will be made on Saturday, June 5th.

— Tuesday next the usual Summer mail carrier delivery will be instituted at Wrightsville Beach. Postmaster Morton says a carrier delivery would be given to Carolina Beach during the Summer were the steamer *Wilmington* to make more frequent trips. The house-to-house mail collection system will be in operation here in about two weeks.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. F. Barber, of Manitou, Ga., is in town.

— Mr. T. S. Southgate, of Norfolk, Va., is in the city.

— Mr. A. E. Tomlinson, of Florence, S. C., is in the city.

— Mr. L. D. Cherry, of Long Creek, arrived here last evening.

— Mr. W. J. McDiarmid, of Spout Springs, came in last night.

—Mr. Gaston Myers arrived home last night from the University.

— Mr. Allen Pendleton, of Richmond, Va., arrived here yesterday.

— Mr. J. M. Rogers, of Marion, S. C., is calling on friends in the city.

— Mr. W. R. Tabb, of Cincinnati, O., is among hotel registrations yesterday.

— Ex Chief of the Fire Department Martin D. Newman, is in New York.

—C. P. Lockey, Esq., is confined to his home, having been ill for the past few days.

— Mr. D. J. Crampton, a prominent Charlotte citizen, is in the city on business.

— Mr. D. A. Unsworth, a well known New York drummer, was in town yesterday.

— Solicitor M. C. Richardson, of Clinton, who arrived here yesterday, left for his home last night.

— Mr. L. Walker, a prominent citizen of Town Creek, was among last night's arrivals in the city.

— Mr. Wm. H. Jones, of Charlotte, is visiting in the city. Mr. Jones expects to leave on Monday for home.

— Messrs. Thomas Hayes and J. C. Fatch, two citizens of Rocky Point, were in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. A. J. Galloway, of Goldsboro; Walter Scott, of Charlotte; S. R Townsend, of Red Springs; T. A. Mc Neill, of Lumberton, and W. J. Leahy, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were among the hotel arrivals yesterday.

— Mr. V. V. Richardson, accompanied by his daughters, Misses Bessie and May, Misses Annie Maultsby and May McRacken, all of Whiteville, stopped over in the city yesterday, on their way home from Winston and Greensboro. Miss Bessie Richardson is a student at Salem Female Academy, and the other three young ladies are attending the Greensboro Normal.

The Fishing Excursion.

A party of thirty five fishermen went down to the sea in the tug *Marion* yesterday morning and returned shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, laden with fish. Many blackfish, sheephead, drum and bream were lured from their native element by the piscatorial artists aboard the *Marion*. One sheephead caught measured twenty-two inches in length and eight inches breadth. Several of the party were landed at "The Rocks" on the trip down and they fished there until the tug's return. The *Marion* went out to sea some distance, and more than one paid tribute to Neptune by being sea sick. However, with the aid of the restoratives usually taken upon such expeditions, nothing serious resulted.

Owing to the direction of the wind the "biting" was not so good as it might have been.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—18 casks spirits turpentine, 19 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar, 12 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1 bale cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 77 bbls rosin, 83 bbls tar, 18 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—8 casks spirits turpentine, 96 bbls rosin, 9 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—30 casks spirits turpentine, 33 bbls rosin, 24 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—21 casks spirits turpentine, 65 bbls rosin, 84 bbls tar.

Larkins' flat—6 casks spirits turpentine, 35 bbls rosin, 29 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1 bale; spirits turpentine, 85 casks; rosin, 325 bbls; tar, 180 bbls; crude turpentine, 38 bbls.

Baptist Young People.

The Southern Division of the Eastern Association of the Baptist Young People's Union will convene in Masonboro church to-day, to-morrow and Sunday. About one hundred delegates are expected to be present from the different southeastern counties of the State. The Union meets on the fifth Sunday of those months which have a fifth Sunday in the place agreed upon at a previous meeting.

Women's Exposition of the Carolinas.

The Seaboard Air Line has consented to extend the sale of reduced rate tickets from all points in Virginia and North and South Carolina to Charlotte and return until the close of the Exposition on June 10th. On June 1st, 3d and 8th, from points within a radius of two hundred miles of Charlotte, tickets may be purchased to that place and return at the rate of one cent per mile, with limit of three days from date of sale.

Rev. B. R. Hall Dangerously Ill.

The Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday says: "Rev. B. R. Hall was stricken dangerously ill at his residence on the east side of the river Tuesday with apoplexy, and is now in a precarious condition."

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

WILMINGTON'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Closing Exercises—Essays by Pupils—An Entertainment That Gave Pleasure to a Large Audience.

The old Tileston school house, which is dear to the hearts of all citizens and within whose walls dates the commencement of the career of many of Wilmington's distinguished sons and daughters, was the scene last night of a most enjoyable evening's entertainment—the closing exercises of the High School. The audience, which was an exceedingly large one, was composed of friends and relatives of the pupils and others interested in this noble work.

The stage was prettily festooned with cut flowers, and the green of the bamboo intermingled with the white of the daisy with its soft disk of gold, formed a picture from nature that the eye could feast upon.

The exercises throughout were of a high order, and again forcibly illustrated the fact that the public schools of this city are certainly a blessing.

At 8 30 o'clock Prof. M. C. S. Noble, the efficient superintendent, ascended the rostrum and, after making a few pleasant introductory remarks, invited the members of the school committee, clergymen and representatives of the press present to seats in the front of the hall, which had been reserved for this especial purpose.

Master James F. Post, Jr. 2nd, then in a neat speech, which he delivered in a clear voice and graceful style, bade the assemblage welcome.

Next came a song entitled "Sweet Memory" by a chorus of nineteen voices, as follows:

CHORUS

May Whitney, Mammie Batson, May Galloway, Carrie Duffy, Alice Smallbones, Gertrude Wessell, Sussie Williams, Virginia Hoge, Lena Cook, Neppa Borden, Annie Chestnut, Blanche Chadbourn, Syble Hancock, Jannie Ellis, Sallie McRee, Stella McIntosh, Lucy McIntosh, Daisy McIntire, Willie Gordon.

This number was heartily applauded, which was only in accordance with the excellent singing.

Miss Lillie Keathley then read an essay on "North Carolina Women During the Revolution," exceedingly well written, portraying the heroism and sacrifices of the women of the Old North State during the revolutionary period.

An instrumental solo by one of Wilmington's favorite musicians, Miss Bessie Burtt, followed, and upon conclusion, she was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

"Wilmington Women During the Civil War," an essay setting forth the noble characteristics of the women of the "City by the Sea" during the war of 1861 65, was next read by Miss Lottie Smith in a clear and distinct voice, which added zest to the clever composition.

The "Gondolier's Song," by a chorus of twenty-one voices, was the next number and brought forth meritorious applause.

An able essay, "Education in Wilmington," the work of Miss Bessie Hankins, and read by that young lady, was the next number, and proved to be one of the most interesting features of the evening's enjoyment.

Upon the conclusion of the essay, and after the applause had died out, Prof. Noble once more ascended the rostrum and made a few remarks in regard to the High School, and then presented certificates to Misses Lillie Keathley, Lottie Smith and Bessie Hankins. Prof. Noble said that Miss Hankins had been a pupil at the school for six years, while Misses Smith and Keathley had begun their career there. He also stated that the average attendance at the school had been 100 pupils per day throughout the entire session, and if any one of the pupils had been sent out of the city to school, at the lowest calculation the cost would have been $150, or $15,000 if the entire 100 pupils had been sent off to school, but they all stayed in the city, kept the money in the city and consequently it was a saving of $15,000

The interesting programme was brought to a close by symbolic drills, "American Progress," being what might be termed an evolution of the times. Representing first, the Indians on American soil; then the arrival of the first settlers, followed by their wives; next the pilgrims, and then Patrick Henry's famous address, succeeded by the immigration of people of the different nations, and then the period of the civil war, followed by the present day—the High School Girls. This piece was a most enjoyable feature, the different marches being executed with grace and skill and the singing good. Patrick Henry's address was delivered by Master Clayton Grant who entered into the spirit of the oration and consequently did his part well. The singing of Miss Nora Scott of the "Pilgrim Fathers," during the marching and posing of the pilgrims was very sweet and won many compliments. The conclusion of the piece was most notable, the marching of immigrants of the different nations, carrying their respective flags, around the beautiful and stately "Columbia," Miss Louise Bunting, mounted on a pedestal of white and backed by "Old Glory," the Stars and Stripes, and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner;" the singing of "Dixie," which brought down the house, by young ladies attired in costumes of the period of 61-65, and the final tableaux and singing of "America."

Each of the participants was costumed to represent his or her character, as follows: "Columbia," Miss Louise Bunting; "Patrick Henry," Clayton Craft; "Indian Braves," Harry Smallbones; Raymond Humphreys, Owen Taylor, George Orrell and Joe Lockamy; "Indian Princesses," Misses Sadie Bell Jackson, Bertha Dudley and Lucy McEachern; "Settlers and Settlers' Wives," Neill McLaurin, Irving Branch, Jas. Craft, Christina Borneman, Mamie McGirt, Susie Williams, Sybil Hancock and Maggie Forshee; "Pilgrims," Allie Mitchell, Geo. Parsley, Russell Foster, Jas. Craft, Irving Branch, Willie Gordon, Jas. F. Post, Jr. 2nd, Eugene Wiggins, Carrie Duffy, Julia Parsley, Neppie Borden, Mattie Deen, Beth Daggett, Blanche Chadbourn, Virginia Holt and Jennie Burbank; "Immigrants of the Nations," Ellie White, Isabelle Struthers, Annie May Newberry, Clara Belle Van Dyke, Daisy McEachern, Mary Wiggins, Archie Ballock and Joe Lockamy; "Civil War Women," Alice Smallbones, Stella McIntosh, Lucy McIntosh, Sallie McRee, Mamie Batson, Lena Cook, May Galloway, Janie Ellis, May Whitney and Nora Scott; "High School Girls," Bessie Montgomery, Lena Solomon, Annie Foard, Eva Stolter, Gertrude Bryan, Charlotte Styron, Katie LeGwin, Maggie Wilkinson, Daisy Sutton, Bessie Burtt, Frances Chadbourn and Carrie Wright.

Prof. Noble and his able assistants were kept busy after the exhibition receiving the congratulations and deservedly so, of those present.

Miss Bessie Burtt acted as accompanist throughout the entertainment and played in her usual skillful manner.

The handsome ribbons worn by the pupils last night were the colors of the State Normal, blue and gold, and the University, blue and white.

Upon the conclusion of the entertainment, the scholars made the building ring with the familiar High School yell.

The work at the High School the past session has been most gratifying. Prof. Noble being assisted in his work by the following able teachers: Misses Annie Lee Rose, Lessie Leach, Daisy Weigh and Gertrude Bagby.

When a young gentleman graduates at the High School he is at once ready to enter the State University, and when a young lady graduates she is prepared for entrance to any of the State schools, as stated by Miss Bessie Hankins in her essay on "Education in Wilmington."

Postmaster Morton and the Lilly.

Postmaster Morton, Lieutenant Commander of the North Carolina Naval Reserves, is very anxious to secure the oyster man-of-war, the *Lilly*, for use as a practice ship for the Reserves. Yesterday he was advised by the Governor that Shell Fish Commissioner White had asked that the boat, which is now at Washington, this State, be turned over to him (White) in accordance with section 17, chapter 13, of an act passed by the recent Legislature. This act provides that the *Lilly* shall be used to protect the oyster industry of the State and when not in use, shall be kept in Newbern subject to the orders of the Commissioner.

Lieut. Com. Morton is confident of ultimately getting the *Lilly* for the Reserves. If he is successful, the local battalion will have cause for congratulation, as the *Lilly* is better fitted for their use than the played-out *Nantucket*.

Postmaster Morton has also received a communication from Hon. Theodore Rosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, informing him that the War College would convene in Newport, R. I., June 22d, and that if any of the officers of the State Naval Reserves would like to attend the necessary permission would be given.

Nothing new has developed concerning the annual practice cruise and encampment of the Reserves, excepting that the details have not been decided upon.

Solicitor Richardson Here.

Solicitor M. C Richardson, of Clinton, was in the city yesterday on business connected with the extradition of Simon Prince, colored, who is now being held by the Richmond, Va., authorities on the charge of having been implicated in the murder of Walter Pembleton, colored, in this city nearly three months ago. There was some irregularity in the making out of the requisition on Gov. O'Ferrall, and the Solicitor's presence was needed here to set matters right. Prince will probably be in the New Hanover county jail before next Monday.

Solicitor Richardson has written the Governor asking that a special term of the Criminal Court be called for the latter part of next month.

The Carolina Cycle Club.

A goodly number of members of the Carolina Cycle Club, yesterday evening, took a run to Wrightsville on the shell road. At Wrightsville a fish supper fell a victim to the appetites of the pedallers who then returned home.

The club is now fast increasing its membership, twenty-eight new members having been added in the past three days, making a total of nearly fifty. The initiation fee has been suspended and the dues are but fifty cents a quarter. Inducements to join are offered to the ladies. Mr. W. L Latta will be pleased to hear from any one desiring to become a member of the club.

Reduced Rates on the S. A. L.

On account of the Annual State Convention W. C. T. U., High Point, N. C., June 18th-21st, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Tickets on sale June 17th 18th; final limit for return June 22nd. Rate from Wilmington $8.30.

On account of commencement of Biddle University (colored), Charlotte, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates. Rate from Wilmington $6.80. Tickets on sale May 28th to June 2nd; limited to June 5th.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

— The Lutheran Parochial School and Miss Mamie Alderman's select school will close to-day.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

GOV. RUSSELL TRYING TO ORGANIZE HIS FORCES

In Opposition to the National Republican Organization in the State—Five Members of His Staff Will Accompany His Excellency to Nashville—Gen. Ransom's Address at Wake Forest.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 27.

Five members of Gov. Russell's staff have accepted the invitation to accompany his Excellency to Nashville next Sunday. Five decline, owing to business engagements.

Major E. M. Hayes and Adjutant Cowles have received an invitation to attend the dedication ceremonies of the Battle monument at West Point, N. Y., May 31st.

Metropolitan Hall will be leased to the highest bidder at an early date.

The total amount of the judgments against the *Tribune* foot up $3,033 64.

Those people who heard Gen. Ransom deliver the Commencement oration at Wake Forest declare that he has lost none of the fire and oratorical power which has for years placed him foremost among North Carolina speakers.

A Republican of high standing tells me that Governor Russell is now busying himself in an effort to organize the opposition wing to the national Republican organization in this State and that he hopes to control the convention two years hence. The fight between Russell and Pritchard has been on for some time, and well informed Republicans declare that there is no hope of ever reconciling the two. My informant tells me that Marshall Mott has been in Washington for some days feeling around for Governor Russell. The Governor is said to realize that he can do nothing with his following, which is declared to be numerically weak, but that he hopes to augment his forces with such statesmen as Mott, who have received the marble heart at the hands of the national administration.

Superintendent Smith, of the Penitentiary, has planted a big garden at the prison here, and he says that he intends to feed the convicts this summer on all the vegetables the market affords. This is a new departure.

It is said to be Governor Russell's policy to decline to receive all women who ask pardons for relatives. The Governor, it is stated, is averse to having a scene created in his office which women asking for pardons almost invariably do.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Cleveland, 8; Baltimore, 7.
Boston, 16; Cincinnati, 7.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 8.
Louisville, 5; Washington, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 3.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Baltimore at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Washington at Louisville.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
New York at St. Louis

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	21	7	.750
Cincinnati	19	11	.633
Pittsburg	16	10	.615
Boston	17	11	.607
Cleveland	17	11	.607
Brooklyn	14	14	.500
Louisville	13	14	.481
Philadelphia	13	16	.448
New York	10	13	.434
Chicago	10	19	.344
Washington	8	18	.307
St. Louis	6	22	.214

Corbett yesterday in the Baltimore-Cleveland game kept the Indians guessing for seven innings, but at the end of that time they found him for fourteen bases, which won the game. The Orioles knocked Young out the box in the first inning, but could only obtain five hits off McDermoth, who succeeded Young.

Louisville sent Washington out yesterday, only letting two of the Senators reach second bag. Hill twirled the sphere for the Colonels.

Death of Miss Barbara S. Monroe.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the spirit of Miss Barbara S. Monroe, daughter of Mr. Jno. W. Monroe, of this city, entered into rest. Miss Monroe had been sick for some months past, but bore her sufferings with great fortitude and met the end like a true Christian. She was a member of St. Andrews' Presbyterian church, and was beloved by all who knew her for her many noble traits of character and retiring disposition. The deceased was a sister of our esteemed young townsman, Mr. Jas. W. Monroe, and of Mr. W. P. Monroe, Mrs. H. W. Collins, Mrs. H. W. Bryant and Miss Katie Monroe, who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

The funeral will be held from the family residence, No. 316 North Second street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock; thence to St. Andrews' Presbyterian church, and from the church to Oakdale cemetery, where the remains will be interred.

TRAIN ROCKER ARRESTED.

The Florence, S. C., *Daily Times*, says: "Barney M. Bristow, a colored boy, between twelve and thirteen years of age, well grown, was arrested near Timmonsville yesterday for throwing rocks or other missles at Captain H. M. Brunson's train, passenger train number 39, on Monday evening May 24th. The arrest was made by Mr. G. S. Turbeville, who brought his prisoner to Florence yesterday evening. The culprit is supposed to be the party that threw at and hit Express Messenger Dixon on Sunday May 23rd, and that threw at and hit Engineer W. Z. Nettles some time previous. All happened at about the same place, near Timmonsville. Bristow has confessed to having thrown at Captain Brunson's train."

— At a meeting of the property owners of Ocean View held yesterday at noon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. W. Hicks, the chairman, was requested to appoint a committee on permanent organization, to report at some subsequent meeting.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

DIED.

MONROE—In this city on the morning of the 27th inst., BARBARA S., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. W. Monroe.

Funeral services will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, 316 North Second street, thence to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Interment at Oakdale Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Seventh Series.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF THE Seventh Series of the North Carolina Home Building Association is payable on Saturday, June 5th. All those desiring Stock should secure it at once from
FRANK H. STEDMAN, Sec'y and Treasurer.
my 23 1w

Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, ANOTHER CAR LOAD of Horses and Mules at my stables on North Water street. Will be sold cheap. Amongst them some extra good drivers. I also carry a full line of Harness.
my 21 3t F. T. MILLS.

Mrs W. E. Mayo

HAS OPENED THE OCEAN VIEW HOTEL for the season, where she is now prepared to serve her guests as formerly. my 27 1w

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R R.

ON AND AFTER MAY 5TH, 1897, DAILY except Sunday: Leave Wilmington, 10.10 a. m., 3.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 5 p. m.
Sunday Trains: Leave Wilmington, 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m., 6.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View, 12 m., 5 p. m.
my 4 tf R. O. GRANT, Supt.

Goods Below Must Go.

100 BARRELS SALT MULLETS 2 CENTS, 200 bales Timothy Hay, 50 bales Wrapping Paper 25 bales Paper Sacks, all sizes.
A full line of Groceries always on hand.
R. R. STONE & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 7 South Water St.
my 25 D&W tf

The Circus.

AT COWAN'S NEWS DEPOT TO-DAY CAN be found "Harper's Weekly," "Standard," "Puck," "Judge," "Truth" and other illustrated papers, besides many story papers. A full stock of N. Y. dailies. Either the "Journal" or the "World" for two cents. Reach's Base Ball Guide for 1897 just received. my 9 tf

Foreclosure Sale of Stock.

BY VIRTUE OF AN AGREEMENT MADE between John M. Brown and Thos. J. Gore, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction at the Court House door in Wilmington, N. C., on Monday the 31st May, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., seventeen shares of the Capital Stock of the Cypress Distilling Company, standing in name of John M. Brown, to satisfy a note for $81.50 and interest, and an account of $330 00 and interest.
THOS. J. GORE, By A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney.
my 28 2t fri sun

Reduced Rates via the Seaboard Air Line

To Charlotte, on Account of a Worthy Cause and a North Carolina Enterprise.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF THE COMmittee of the Women's Exposition of the Carolinas at Charlotte, N. C., the Seaboard Air Line has kindly consented to extend the sale of reduced rate tickets from all points in Virginia, North and South Carolina to Charlotte, and return, until the close of the Exposition on June 10th, in order to assist the management of the Exposition in making it a grand success. Tickets will be sold from May 28th to June 10th at one fare for the round trip, with the extreme limit of five days from date of sale. On June 1st, 3rd and 8th, tickets may be purchased from points within a radius of two hundred miles of Charlotte to that point and return at the extremely low rate of one cent per mile, with a final limit of three days from date of sale.
my 28 1t T. J. ANDERSON.

Wanted,

5,000 Pounds WOOL.
3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.
Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
my 23 tf

We are still receiving nice new fresh goods. Gents, Ladies, Boys and Girls of many styles and kinds. Beautiful lines of Children and Infant's

SHOES.

We take occasion to thank the generous public for the liberal patronage so kindly bestowed, and ask a continuance of the same. We solicit a trial from those who have not dealt with us. In passing look in our window. Respectfully,
MERCER & EVANS,
63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. my 2 tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Loans made on improved city real estate. (my 6 tf)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Opens at Nashville, May 1st, and closes October 30th, 1897.

For this occasion the

Seaboard Air Line

Will sell

Excursion Tickets

AT VERY REDUCED RATES, the following being total rates from points named:

		A.	B.	C.
Charlotte	N. C.	$24 60	$18 05	$12 75
Cheraw	S. C.	26 25	19 25	13 80
Durham	N. C.	26 25	19 25	14 00
Hamlet	"	26 15	19 25	14 00
Henderson	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Lincolnton	"	24 60	18 05	12 75
Lewiston	"	27 00	19 80	14 40
Louisburg	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Maxton	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Monroe	"	24 60	18 05	12 75
Pittsboro	"	27 00	19 80	14 25
Raleigh	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Rutherfordton	"	24 60	18 05	12 75
Sanford	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Shelby	"	24 60	18 05	12 75
Wadesboro	"	25 95	19 05	13 80
Weldon	"	26 25	19 25	14 00
Wilmington	"	26 25	19 25	14 00

Class A. Tickets sold daily April 23th to October 13th. Final limit November 7th.
Class B. Tickets sold daily April 29th to October 16th. Final limit twenty (20) days from date of sale.
Class C. Tickets sold Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, April 29th to October 26th. Final limit ten (10) days from date of sale.
Through service between all points on the

Seaboard Air Line —TO— NASHVILLE.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Run through without change
For further information as to rates, schedules, train service, etc., apply to nearest Ticket Agent or address
H. S. LEARD, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. S. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
T. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
GEO MCP. BATTLE, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen'l Agent, Passenger Department, Atlanta, Ga.
E. St. John, V. P. and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager. T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.
General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.
my 6 tf

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

"Baby Secrets,"

JUST OUT.

Look in the Window at

JAMES D. NUTT'S DRUG STORE.

Ask for the little Book "Baby Secrets." my 26 tf

Attention Everybody.

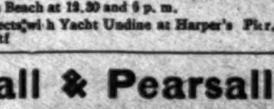
300 bus. Field Peas for seed.
1,000 kegs Cut and Wire Nails.
50 barrels Mullets.
100 doz. Mexican Mustang Liniment.
100 ounces P. & W. Quinine.
50 doz Groves' Chill Tonic.
and a full line of heavy groceries at prices to meet any market. We only ask a trial. D. L. GORE,
120, 122 & 124 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
my 7 tf

KNOCKED DOWN AT The Unlucky Corner.

Laundry Soap.

Look Over this List:
Kern Soap,
Kirkman's Borax Soap,
Thomson's Borax Soap,
Perfect Borax Soap,
Lautz Bro.'s Master Soap,
Lipps' Aromatic Soap,
Fairbanks' Clairette Soap,
German Laundry Soap,
Brooke's Crystal Soap,
Bon Ami ——— Sapolio.
Rare Opportunity.
Retail only. This week only.
S. W. SANDERS.
my 23 tf

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT SCHEDULE.



On and after May 26th, Boat leaves except Sunday 9.30 a. m and *3 p. m.
Leave Beach 1.30 and 6 p. m.
Leave Southport 11.30 and *3.15 p. m.
Leaves Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.
Leaves Beach at 12.30 and 6 p. m.
*Connecting with Yacht Undine at Harper's Pier.
my 25 tf

Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers' and Distillers' Supplies.
Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
ap 10 D&W tf

Lemons and Cheese.

15 Boxes Fancy Lemons.
25 Cream Cheese.
20 Half barrels Mott's Vinegar.
15 Half-barrels Mott's Cider.
10 Cases Lion Coffee.
10 Cases Levering Coffee.
10 Cases Arbuckles' Coffee.
W. B. COOPER, Wholesale Grocer,
my 23 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

NEW CROP Molasses.

Our Own Importation From WEST INDIES.
QUALITY EXCELLENT.
Price Low.
WORTH & WORTH.
my 30 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1897

COMPENSATORY BOUNTIES.

When the framers of the McKinley tariff bill put raw sugar on the free list and gave the sugar planters of Louisiana a bounty instead of the protection th y formerly had they established the precedent for bounties on agricultural products. This probably, in connection with the compensatory bounties given to the manufacturers of certain articles for the tariff on the raw materials which they used, suggested to Mr. David Lubin, of California, the idea of a compensatory bounty to farmers in consideration of the money they are compelled to pay to foster American manufacturing industries.

When Mr. Lubin first promulgated his scheme a couple years ago there were a good many who were disposed to look upon it as the visionary fabrication of a dreamer or crank, and but few gave any serious thought to it. But Mr. Lubin was no dreamer, no crank, but a zealous worker, a man very much in earnest, a strong advocate of an apparently chimerical scheme, and a logical advocate, too. Speaking for the farmers he couldn't see why the farmers of the country should be taxed on everything they buy to build up American manufactories and enrich their owners, and furnish the money at the same time to pay the expenses of the Government without themselves reaping any pecuniary benefit in return for what they thus contributed. He saw manufacturers receiving compensatory duties on goods they manufactured in return for the duties they had to pay on the raw materials they used, and he logically argued that if any one industry was entitled to compensation for burdens imposed on it the farming industry was as much entitled to it as any other if not more so. Mr. Lubin spoke for the greatest industry in the country, and one that employs more people than any other.

Although his scheme apparently attracted but little attention his efforts were not altogether in vain, for that scheme has taken shape in the form of an amendment, which Senator Cannon, of Utah, will present to the tariff bill. It may not go through, but if the protective tariff be perpetuated it will come as the logical result. It is logical and the logical result of that will, if it ever come, be the end of protection.

In an article a few days ago we showed the effect of protective duties on oranges and other fruits grown in California and Florida, on the export business, and incidentally its effect on a number of other industries, the injury being far reaching and vastly greater than all the benefits accruing from these protective duties. That was illustrative of one feature of protection and a sample of how protection works as a whole. This scheme of Mr. Lubin, which is taking shape in the Cannon amendment, is another illustration on a much more colossal scale, for it is immense.

It contemplates an average bounty of about ten per cent. on farm products, which we suppose includes meats, dairy products, etc., for these are all farm products. Three fourths of our exports consist of farm products. In 1896 the value of these exported was $569,879,297, which at 10 per cent. would give a bounty of a little less than $57,000,000. Where are these $57,000,000 to come from? Out of moneys "not otherwise appropriated" says Senator Cannon's amendment. Where are the moneys to come from? From the excise taxes and import duties, of course. Suppose the revenues fall short, what then? Why, more taxes to make more revenue, and the more the bounties the more the revenues, indefinitely.

But that's not all. If it was a mere matter of the money paid in bounties it would be small in comparison to what the bounties really mean. As the protective tariff costs the American people about ten times the amount actually paid direct in duties, so this has a sort of double-back-action which will cost the American people who do not reap the benefit of the bounties many times as much as they pay out in bounties direct. In the item of wheat, for instance, we consumed last year 4.78 bushels *per capita*. With an export bounty of ten cents a bushel, this would make 47.8 cents *per capita* as the increased cost of wheat, which would be $2.39 for the average family. This to the average individual or the average family, would not be very large, but taken in the aggregate it would be for the 72,000,000, nearly $34,500,000. And so would the price of every article of food be increased, because if a farmer could get 10 cents from the Government on every bushel of wheat shipped abroad, the foreign price with the bounty added would become the home price, so that the American people would not only be paying bounty on the products exported, but on the much larger quantity consumed at home. That's the way the protective tariff on manufactured articles works. We pay not only on the articles imported, but also on all articles we buy from the protected manufacturers who add the tariff duties to the price of the goods they sell at home, and thus the home purchasers pay in the aggregate many times as much as the duties on imported goods amount to.

But for all that the farmer has just as much right to demand a bounty on his products as the manufacturer or some have on their products, for a protective duty is only a bounty under another name, a bounty which comes out of the purchaser instead of out of the Treasury of the United States, direct. It is as just, as reasonable and as logical as any protective tariff tax. We hope Senator Cannon will push it, for the more he does the more glaring will become the monstrosity of the protective system.

MINOR MENTION.

The New York *Herald* a few days ago published the views of M. Clemenceau, the French political leader and journalist, on Cuba, in which he expresses the belief that Cuba will "infallibly gravitate to the United States." Cuba has been gravitating to the United States for half a century, but there seems to be some people in this country who do not wish her to gravitate th s way. That island is really more American now than it is Spanish. There is no community of feeling or of interest between the native Cuban and the Spaniard. Spain holds the slender tenure she does by brute force, and if it were not for the fact that she finds the island a good source to draw revenue from she would long since have let it go. It is the hope of getting indemnity out of Cuba for the expenses incurred in this war and Spanish pride that prevent Spain from letting go now, when she must be fully convinced that she must eventually let go. Whether the acquisition of the island by this country be desirable or not, its independence certainly is, or should be, and independence on such a basis that it would feel indebted to the United States for it, and therefore cherish a friendly feeling for this country and the citizens of this country who may have or might make their homes there. There are a great many citizens of this country there now, there is over $100,000,000 of the money of our people invested there, and there would be more if there were reasonable prospects of stable government and continued peace. If Spain refuses to recognize the inevitable this Government should, and proceed at once to give those strugglers for liberty the recognition that their patriotism, their valor and their heroism entitle them to.

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Speculations are now beginning to be indulged in as to the probable size of the next cotton crop. The impression prevailed to a greater or less extent that the flooding of so much cotton land in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana would cut off about a million and a half bales, and thus, (allowing for some increase of acreage in other States and in those outside of the flooded area,) reduce the crop somewhat below the figures of last year. But as the waters have subsided in much of the submerged territory farming operations have begun and considerable cotton will be produced there. The acreage has been largely increased in Texas, and there has been an increase in other States to such an extent as to insure, if nothing happens to prevent it, a larger crop than last year. There is acreage enough, it is said, in Texas to yield 4,000,000 bales. With anything like the increase reported in other States, the indications point to a much larger crop than that of last year, notwithstanding the efforts made to keep the acreage down and the crop within profitable limits. Ordinarily this would mean low prices, but if there should be war in Europe growing out of the Græco-Turkish complications, or other causes, still lower prices, with correspondingly higher prices for breadstuffs and meats may be looked for, and the planter who has increased his cotton acreage and neglected his foodstuff acreage may have reason to regret his folly.

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The high tariff man is on horseback now and the people who for the past four years have been buying their woollen goods at reasonable prices may prepare themselves not only for higher priced woollens but even for higher priced shoddy. Some idea of what this will be may be gathered from the following, which we clip from the Philadelphia *Record*:

"The Senate computations of the equivalents for Dingley bill rates on woollen goods only need to be stated. They make opposing argument unnecessary in the mere reading. For example: the rate is 55 per cent. on second-class wool; 280 per cent. on garnetted waste; 326 per cent. on shoddy; 171 per cent. on woollen cloths valued at not more than 50 cents per pound; 167 per cent. on blankets more than three yards in length and valued at not more than 50 cents per pound; 218 per cent. on shawls valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound; 151 per cent. on knit fabrics valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound; 257 per cent. on hats of wool valued at not more than 80 cents per pound; 419 per cent. on felts of the same value; 147 per cent. on plushes valued at not over 40 cents per pound, and 64 per cent. on the aggregate of woolen carpets."

In commenting on this the *Record* pertinently remarks that "the people of the United States could better afford to buy every sheep in the country and put every shepherd on the pension list than submit to such shameful plundering." It might have gone further and remarked that the people of this country could better afford to buy all the sheep and pension all the shepherds, and also all the woollen mills and put all their owners and employes on the pension list than submit to this outrageous plunder.

Mr. Wm. C. Whitney is quoted as saying, "If such a measure as the Dingley bill had been outlined before the election it might have been disastrous to Mr. McKinley's success." Mr. Whitney thinks the gold Democrats who supported him and assured his success would not have done so. Nonsense. Didn't they know what the Republican tariff programme was, and didn't they insist that the defeat of Bryan was the all-important consideration? They mixed the dose and they ought to swallow it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Louisiana sugar growers have added another to the already long liss of protests against the sugar schedule in the Senate tariff bill, stating that its passage would give the Trust power to ruin the cane industry in that State. And yet the Republican idea of a tariff is to protect home industry.—*N. Y. Herald, Ind.*

—— Mr. William D. Bynum, the salaried manager of the National Democratic party, is travelling through the Southern States busily engaged in organizing in opposition to the regular Democracy. Perhaps a good way to insure that renewed harmony which many gold Democrats have lately declared for would be to call Mr. Bynum off.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

—— It now appears to be both possible and probable that Spain will be compelled to acknowledge the independence of the Cubans before the opening of another active campaign. The reading of Mr. Olney's correspondence, in which he so strongly advocated the Government of Spain, has aroused indignation among men of all parties, and there is now little doubt that Mr. McKinley will put forth an effort to disprove to the world that the American people endorse the barbarous warfare of Weyler in the island of Cuba.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

—— Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, calls attention to the fact that the law regulating the issue of greenbacks is mandatory, and requires a reissue. Senator Caffery should remember that our modern secretaries of the treasury seem to be a law unto themselves, especially in dealing with financial questions. They execute the will of Wall street, and if Wall street says lock up the greenbacks and contract our circulation to that extent, it is probable that Mr. Gage will continue to adhere to that policy.—*Louisville Dispatch, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Only Two Kinds — Young Woman (hurriedly)—"I want a novel—something popular."

Book Clerk (briskly)—"Yes, miss. What sort—wicked or vapid?"—*New York Weekly*

— Inquiring Tourist (in Oklahoma)—What kind of a man is your pastor, the Rev. Jack Jonks?

Alkali Ike—Finest kind of a feller. Hain't got but one fault in the world—he's so danged quarrelsome when he is drunk.—*New York World.*

— Her Preference.—Pater (to 12-year-old daughter)—"Nina, when you get married I'll have a bishop perform the ceremony."

"No, papa, I'd rather have a cheap little clergyman, and plenty of ice ream." —*Life*

—An Inventor.—Has your son any special talent?" asked one man.

"Yes," replied the other: "I think he's an inventor."

"Has he invented many things?"

"Yes; most of them reasons why I should give him money."—*Wash. Star.*

— "I am going to take my money out of the Solidstone Bank," said the man who is a slave to a belief in signs.

"What!" said the other man. "It isn't shaky, surely?"

"Not that I know. But I just found out that their cashier's name is Skipwith."*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— McLubberty (hearing a suspicious noise in the kitchen)—"Molkey, phwat are yez doin' out dhere?"

Little Mike—"Nawthin' sor!"

McLubberty (sternly)—"Wull, stop it at wunce!"

— "My dear, you should not be so angry about my not mailing that letter. Let your motto be: 'Forgive and forget.'"

"Oh, yes, indeed! You do the forgetting, and I can do the forgiving, I suppose."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— Visitor (in Washington)—"Isn't it unusually dark this morning?"

Democratic Congressman (with much ferocity)—"Yes. The sun is rising very reluctantly. It is afraid Speaker Reed won't recognize it!"—*Chicago Record.*

— She (letting him down easy)—"I'm sure, Mr. Hardleigh, that you can find plenty of girls right here who can make you much happier than I could."

He (mournfully)—"Yes, but you see that's just the point. I've asked 'em all. You are my only chance."—*Harlem Life.*

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller that I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.

Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.

Columbus, June 4.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6.

Waccamaw, June 6.

Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.

Magnolia, June 12, 13.

Bladen, June 19, 20.

Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July. R. C. BEAMAN, Presiding Elder.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken now will build up the system and prevent serious illness later on. Get only Hood's. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Salisbury *Sun*: A young son of Rev. Johnson, of Albemarle, was kicked on the head by a horse late yesterday evening and perhaps fatally injured. His skull was crushed.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: The Auditor is in receipt of a large number of letters from county commissioners and registers of deeds, complaining of failure to get their tax abstracts in time. The delay is due to the mistake in the constitutional equation of taxation made by the last Legislature and the subsequent necessity of the Supreme Court's passing upon the question. The Auditor says, however, that the abstracts will be out in plenty time and will be sent to the various counties at once.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: The store of the Goldsboro Hardware Company was burglariously entered Sunday night, by means of a side window, and nine pistols, amounting to $70, were taken from the show-case. Suspicion rested on John Rudolph and Arnold McCray, both colored, and both were apprehended, with three of the pistols in their possession. Rudolph was arrested at Wilson yesterday morning and McCray the previous evening on his return from Wilson, and jailed.

— Raleigh *Press Visitor*: There was a moonshiner on trial in the Federal Court here to day who was a typical grizzly old timer. His name is John L. Davis and he has been operating successfully and in defiance of the law for 27 years. Every attempt to capture him has been repulsed until now, and Marshal Carroll says his deputies have been trying to take him for three years. He has fought them off successfully till now. His face is covered with a wild growth of beard, and his head with long unkempt hair which stands at all points of the compass and porcupine's back. He is a typical wild man from Borneo, with a face and forehead identically like that of a gorilla and his eye has the snap of the monkey. He has evidently lived in the woods apart from all civilization for years, but he has six wives and thirty-nine children.

MUFFLED WEDDING BELLS.

Where Marriages Take Place Without Notice and Without Ceremony.

There are few places and few grades of life in either the rural or the urban world where the word "wedding" is not a synonym for joy and festivity. Only the cynic or the misanthrope protests against the wedding celebration. We wear out most customs, but the wedding feast remains. While very likely not the only place in the world, the only place in my experience where there is any general concealment of proposed connubiality and nuptial intent is in the mountains of the south. It may be generally known that Zeb is "keeping regular company" with Lize. Suddenly the town will be apprised of the fact that "Zeb and Lize done got married last night." This constitutes what might be called an anticipated surprise.

Sometimes in the large settlements due notice will be given, and the wedding takes place in the little church or in the building used in common for all public purposes—religious services, school, political gatherings and itinerant shows. That practice is, however, generally confined to the elite of the community. In one place in my experience the popular resort for the performance of the ceremony was the broad platform in the rear of a local sawmill. I could discover no ground for the popularity of this spot. Sometimes a few intimate friends would be invited to attend. Sometimes there were no observers save the casual passersby. More frequently there were no witnesses save the sun above and the lumber piles around.

Concerning that spot a local magistrate tells an amusing story. A certain man had been unfortunate in the longevity of his selections, had been twice married and twice bereaved. He called upon the magistrate to officiate at a third ceremony. As the happy pair took their places before him upon the mill platform to pledge their faith and love he said to the groom: "Move a little farther over this way, John. Toe up to that line. That is where you've always stood before." And there was no proceeding until John had "toed up."

A man who was doing some work for me came to me one day at noon and asked permission to be absent until "quartering time"—half past 3 o'clock. He said nothing to me or to his associates of his purpose. He returned promptly on time, to announce in a casual and indifferent manner that during his absence he had been married and, with the little furniture possessed by the pair, had settled in a cabin of his own. Again and again have I seen the same plan followed in other cases.

The ground for so general observance of secrecy I could not discover. It holds with both the intention of marriage and the precise time of the consummation. I think it is due in considerable measure to fear of that harrowing performance known as the charivari—in the idiom, "shivaree." To those unfamiliar with that entertainment I can only describe it as a most excruciating pandemonium, effected by combinations of pots and pans, horns and howling. It takes the form of an evening serenade to the newly wedded pair. The officiating musicians comprise all the young men and boys for miles around. I have been the unfortunate auditor of one or two such performances, and if I knew that one were to take place around the walls of my dwelling if I married I should choose to "live a bachelor." I blame no man for retaining his secret to avoid the experience.—Black Mountain (N. C.) Letter in New York Post.

Creased Woolen Dresses.

When woolen dresses or any woolen garments have become badly creased and wrinkled, do not attempt to use a hot iron upon them, for it is likely to leave the mark of the iron and give the material a shiny look without producing any good results. If the crushed and marred places are wiped with a woolen cloth wet in hot water and the clothing is then hung out in the air or in a cold place, the marks will all disappear.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA

FAMILY AND SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE LAND OF THE MAHATMAS.

Annie Besant Gives Her Conclusions After Investigation and Experience — High Praise For the Hindoo Woman and the Institutions to Which She Belongs.

The first point to grasp in seeking to understand the complicated problems connected with Indian womanhood is that "Indian woman" is a label that is attached to a large number of very varied classes. First, we have the Hindoo women of the four great castes, with their hundreds of subdivisions. These again vary according to localities, the Hindoo women of the north and the south differing widely in their ways of life and and social customs. Next come the Mohammedan women, belonging to what is really a different world of thought, habits and family life. Then the Zoroastrian, or Parsi, women, a comparatively small but influential class. There remains a mass of unclassifiable women of the lowest working types, of mixed races, poor, ignorant, with little religion of any definite kind, often gentle and dutiful, though degraded, and with possibilities of future growth. An idea prevails largely in the west that Hindoos are polygamists. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Among all my Indian friends and acquaintances I do not know one, nor know of any one connected with them, who has more than one wife. I am told that here and there a prince may be found who is dissolute, and therefore is a polygamist, and that in rare cases a second wife is taken by a commoner, with the consent of the first, where, after years of married life, no child has been born to the home.

To die childless is a horror to the orthodox Hindoo. That difficulty is more often avoided by the adoption of a near relative as a son than by the taking of a second wife while the first is living.

The ideal of marriage among Hindoos is of the loftiest character. The union is regarded as that of two souls united to mate with each other, for the attainment of a spiritual end; the physical union being a subordinate consideration and existing for the maintenance of the family. Hence marriage in extreme youth has been favored and the boy and girl are taught to love each other and think of none other in this relation for years ere they come together as man and wife.

Another thing that has to be considered in this relation is that the Hindoo custom is "the joint family system." A man, when he marries, does not leave the family house and make a new home for himself and his wife. Such a course, from the Hindoo standpoint, destroys family life. He brings his wife home to his parents and grandparents, if living, to his as yet unmarried sisters, his brothers and their wives and families, his uncles and granduncles, with theirs, all living under the one roof, with their private rooms and common rooms, the heads of the household being the grandparents, if both are living, or the eldest son, among the next generation, and his wife after the grandfather has passed away. In such a case the widowed grandmother remains a power in the house, and nothing important is done without her consent. Very beautiful is such a family life, all the children growing up together as one huge family, and the women held in the tenderest affection and respect. The elder women are the virtual rulers of the household life.

The younger women—wives or unmarried daughters—are trained by the elders, and in due time take their places, the mother being the central figure of the Hindoo twine. Disobedience to parents is one of the worst of sins, and lack of reverence to the mother is well nigh unknown. Reverence to the gods, to the spiritual teacher, to the parents, is impressed from infancy on all, and "where the women are not honored" no divine blessing rests. Such is the immemorial custom, and though western ideas of "independence" are beginning to mar the noble ideal of a perfect family life, myriads of happy homes remain where the old love and dutifulness are found. "The wife is subordinate to the husband?" Yes. He is her head, her beloved lord, cherished and served with untiring devotion, and the Hindoo ideal wife is a model of love, fidelity and tender obedience. She lives for him and for her children, serving also his parents, until the time comes for her to rule the household. And she is repaid by a wealth of love, of tenderness of which the western world has no idea.

Few households are without a widow, and her position has been roughly commented on by western writers. The Hindoo widow does not remarry, for death does not break the marriage bond. She leads the life most honored in India—that of the religious ascetic.

Hindoo women of two generations back were well educated for their work in life. They were trained from childhood in a knowledge of the noble Indian literature and knew by heart whole books of ethical teachings in story, parable or lofty verse. They were taught domestic management as a science, medicine, the value of food stuffs, herbs, etc. But chief of all was the training by precept and example in a spiritual view of human life, the subordination of the physical to the spiritual, the perfect discharge of duty. And we find in Hindoo homes a rare type of most gracious womanhood, divinely patient, gentle and unselfish, refined and sweet, with a delicate purity of thought and intuition, breathing out so pure an influence that the whole atmosphere grows fragrant with breaths of a more heavenly air than ours.

The younger Hindoo women, unhappily, have not received this education of their elders, owing to the unconsciously experienced influence of western ways, and are too often somewhat trivial and childish, though fair and sweet and lovable. Attempts are being made to introduce an education based on English models, and many schools are being opened with this end in view. But an education suited for a wholly different civilization—in which an ever increasing number of women are thrown on their own exertions for a livelihood, and, competing with man in professions and trades, require an education like that of their male competitors—is entirely unsuitable for girls whose destiny is the home and not the market place.

I had the pleasure in Mysore of placing before the maharani regent (the queen regent) and her ministers a carefully thought out view of the female education which I believe to be needed for Hindoo girls, and at the request of the prime minister I afterward prepared a paper, which he is having translated into the southern vernaculars and widely circulated.

Certain it is that the matter is of the deepest importance for the future, for if western influences triumph we shall only get bad replicas of an alien type, while the unique type of Hindoo womanhood will be lost to the world, save in literature. Such loss may the gods avert!—Annie Besant in New York Journal.

A Cat Story.

A Toronto writer vouches for the truth of a cat story which ought to interest students of psychology, hypnotism, metempsychosis and telepathy at least. The cat, so gaunt that protuberances of its skeleton pierced its skin, appeared strangely at the home of a man and his wife who detested the cat family. The ill favored creature was in such a state, however, that they decided to give it one meal. They did so and then in vain strove to drive it away. It staid and ate ravenously, stealing food even between meals, but continued lean. Finally the couple decided that after giving it the choicest meal conceivable for catdom, the man should seize it and dash its brains out against the garden wall. He gave it its breakfast of dainties. The cat lingered over the feast contemplatively and anon looked up at its master, who was watching it. When the plate had been licked clean, he stooped to take up the cat, but it struck viciously with its paw at his hand, scratching it all the way across the back, and, bounding away, leaped over the wall and diappeared forever.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of the medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fever. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c or $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

LITTLE NELL—"What's the matter?"
LITTLE DICK—"Pop caught me smoking, and he's going to lick me."
LITTLE NELL—"When?"
LITTLE DICK—"Quick as he gets through smoking 'Pick Leaf.'"

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

Hunting Trophies in the Household.

One of the curious fads of the day is the use of some hunting trophy as an article of household furniture or decoration. Man and woman are both enthusiasts upon this subject. The man's den, studio or library must contain a piece of this kind, the foundation of which was gained in some fall or winter hunting trip, while the feminine boudoir or drawing room also boasts one presented by a masculine admirer. Among the skins figuring most prominently in this way is that of the elephant. Strange as it seems, the hide of this ungainly creature can be and is used in a dozen unique ways. The leg of the elephant forms an odd corner closet. The skin of a "baby" of the species makes an armchair. Another weird chair is covered with the skins of small animals, such as the red fox, otter, etc. The arms and legs of the seat terminate in the heads of these tiny beasts, which are placed where knobs would occur in the everyday article. Bears are greatly in use among those who go in for this fad. One fashionable house owns a stuffed bear arranged as a species of dumb waiter. Hat racks from small legs and feet of deer and kindred creatures are much in evidence.—Buffalo Commercial.

Pleasant Luncheon Drink.

A pleasant drink frequently offered at ladies' luncheons is made from orange juice. Tall glasses are filled one-third full with finely cracked ice, over which orange juice is poured till the liquid is brought to the half measure. A siphon of vichy offered frequently to add to the juice gives a bubble and foam to the drink which completes its relish. Orange juice chilled in ice and salt and served in tall glasses, with a strawberry, slice of banana, a grape cut and seeded, a die of pineapple, or any seasonable treatment with fruit is another agreeable drink to sip through a luncheon in lieu of wine. Women who are careful of their complexions know the harm to them of wine drinking and much prefer fruit juice decoctions. The juice may be chilled sufficiently by putting it in a tin pail and placing that in a pan with a layer of ice and salt to the depth of a couple of inches on the bottom for an hour before luncheon. Watch that the freezing point is not reached, as may happen if there is too much ice and salt to the amount of juice.—New York Post.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 lb Jute	@	6
Standard	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	12 @	14
Sides ℔ lb	6 @	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6 @	6¾
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	@	5¼
Shoulders ℔ lb	4⅝ @	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	1 30 @	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	23 @	25
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ lb	10 @	16
Northern	18 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	45 @	47½
Virginia Meal	45 @	47½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	12 @	13½
Dairy, Cream	14 @	14½
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—		
Laguyra	20 @	
Rio	8½ @	15
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	7 @	8
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	[illegible] 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	4 00
Choice	@	4 50
Straight	4 90 @	5 00
First Patent	5 50 @	5 75
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½ @	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	47½ @	50
Car load, in bags—White	47½ @	50
Oats, from store	32 @	35
Oats, Rust Proof	42½ @	45
Cow Peas	80 @	90
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Clover Hay	75 @	80
Rice Straw	@	50
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	90 @	95
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	@	3
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	5½ @	6
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hhds	@	25
" " in bbls	@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	29
" in bbls	@	28
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" " in bbls	14 @	15
Syrup, in bbls	15 @	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 60 @	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	9 50
Rump	@	9 00
Prime	@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	60
Lisbon	@	
American	@	60
On 125 lb Sacks	40 @	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 50 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	@	4⅞
Standard A	@	4⅝
White Ex. C	@	4½
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4¼
C, Yellow	@	4
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50 @	8 50
" Sap	5 00 @	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50 @	5 00
" Sap	4 00 @	4 50
6x20 Heart	4 00 @	5 00
" Sap	3 00 @	3 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb	@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 24¾ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24¼ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm; $1.80 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Dip and 1 90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 23¾, 23c; rosin firm, $1 32½, $1 37½; tar steady, $1.00; crude turpentine firm, $1 30, 1 70, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	85
Rosin	325
Tar	180
Crude Turpentine	38

Receipts same day last year—249 casks spirits turpentine, 599 bbls rosin, 119 bbls tar, 100 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7⅛c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	7¼	" "
Middling	7⅛	" "
Good Middling	7 13-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅝c.

Receipts—1 bale; same day last year, 2.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 45@47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 27—Evening.—Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan at 1¼ and closed offered at 1¼@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange was weak: actual business in bankers' bills at 486¾@487 for demand; 485¾@486 for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@487 and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485. Silver certificates 60¼@60¾. Government bonds strong; fives, registered, 113¼; fives, coupon, 111¼; fours registered, 110⅝, fours, coupon, 112½; twos, registered, 96. State bonds firm; North Carolina sixes 124; North Carolina fours 104. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Rosin steady, strained common to good $1 72½@1 75. Spirits turpentine firm at 25@25½c.

CHARLESTON, May 27.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c bid; no sales. Rosin firm; no sales; quotations: B, C, $1 25, D, E $1 30, F G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 65, M $1 65, N $1 75, W G $1 80, W W $2 00.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—Spirits turpentine market firm at 24¾@25c, with sales of 508 casks; receipts 1,599 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,905 barrels; receipts 3 990 barrels: A, B, C, D $1 32½, E casks; closed at 24¾c bid, with sales of $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 75, M $1 80, N $1 95, W G $2 05, W W $2 35.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 27—To-day's market for cotton proved to be the most narrow and featureless of recent times. Opening quiet but firm with prices 1 point lower to 3 points higher; trading throughout the session was very slack, with the entire swing of variations on the more active positions, a matter of 3 to 7 points. The close was quiet and steady at a net decline of four points to a net advance of 3 points. Immediately following the opening call the market became very sluggish and remained so throughout the session with only light local trading.

NEW YORK, May 27—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞c.

Cotton futures opened quiet and firm and closed quiet and steady; sales 50,600 bales; January 6 81, February 6 83, March 6 84, May 7 17, June 7 17, July 7 18, August 7 15, September 6 88, October 6 72, November 6 71, December 6 74.

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 7⅞c; middling gulf 8c; sales of 1,834 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 5 bales; gross 955 bales; exports to Great Britain 907 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 128 bales; forwarded 50 bales; sales 1,834 bales; sales to spinners 617 bales; stock (actual) 142,515 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 2,108 bales; exports to Great Britain 937 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 128 bales; stock 335 864 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 14,216 bales; exports to Great Britain 19,924 bales; to France 2,591 bales; to the Continent 10,780 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,547,498 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,941,416 bales; exports to France 683,438 bales; exports to the Continent 2,022,307 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

May 27.—Galveston, firm at 7¼, net receipts 51 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7¼, net receipts 817 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7⅞, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7⅞, net receipts 206 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7⅛, net receipts 1 bale; Philadelphia, steady at 8, net receipts 129 bales; Savannah, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 411 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 469 bales; Mobile, dull at 7¼, net receipts 19 bales; Memphis, dull at 7¼, net receipts 136 bales; Augusta, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 38 bales; Charleston, nominal at 7⅜, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 27—Evening.—Flour was dull and 5c lower to sell on winter and 10 lower on spring wheat; Minnesota patents $4 15@4 30; winter patents $4 60@4 90. Wheat—Spot weak; No.1 Northern 78c afloat; options opened steadier on light receipt and Western light receipts for the whole day, influenced by weakness abroad, unfavorable crop prospects, export demand continued liquidation and lower Southwestern markets, closing ¼@⅜c net lower; No. 2 red May 79¼@80¼c, closed at 79¼c; June closed at 77¼c; July 75@76 3 16c, closed at 75¼; September 70 9 16@71¼, closed at 70⅝c. Corn—spot weak; No. 2 29c at elevator and 30c afloat; options opened fairly steady but declined under bright crop prospects and the break in wheat; May closed at 29.; July 29@29¼, closed at 29c; September 30¼@30¾c, closed at 30¼c. Oats—spot quiet; No. 2 21½c; options dull and easy, closing at ⅛c decline; May closed at 21⅛c; July 21¼@21⅜c, closed at 21⅛c. Butter was steady; Western creamery 11@15½c; do. factory 7½@10½c; Elgins 15@15½c; imitation creamery 9½@12c; State dairy 10@14c; do. creamery 11@15½c. Cheese easy; State large 8½@8⅝c; small fancy 8@8½c; Western, part skims 7½c; full skims 2½@3c. Eggs—market was dull; State and Pennsylvania 11½c; Western fresh 10½c; Southern, not quoted. Potatoes were quiet; New York 95c@$1 25 sweets 1 25@3 00; Southern new $3 25@3 75. Tallow dull; city ($3 package) 3⅛@3c; country (packages free) 3@3⅛c, as to quality. Cotton seed oil quiet. Petroleum dull; United closed at 89c bid. Rice quiet. Molasses steady. Tomatoes per carrier $1 50@1 75. Cabbages per crate 90c@$1 00; per barrel 75@80c. Peanuts quiet. Coffee—Spot Rio dull; Cordova 11½@11¾c; sales 500 bags Rio No. 7 spot at 7⅝c, 1,000 bags Maracaibo P. T. Sugar—raw strong; fair refining 3⅜c; centrifugal 96 test 3⅞c; sales 6 9 3 bags centrifugal 96 test at 3⅞c, 1 220 bags and 800 tons and 516 hogshead Muscovado 89 test at 3⅜c; 1,532 bags 89 test at 3⅛c; refined strong.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Weak outside markets and a last growing belief in another large crop made easy sailing for the bears to day and caused a decline of ⅝c. Corn lost ⅛@⅜c of its previous value and oats closed a shade lower. Provisions ruled heavy but closed at only trifling declines.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Cash quotations. Flour easy. Wheat—No. 2 spring 70¼@71¼c; No. 3 spring 68⅝c; No.2 red 85¼@86c. Corn—No. 2, 23⅞c. Oats—No 2 17½; No. 2 white free on board 21¾@21½; No. 3 white free on board 19¼@21½. Mess pork per barrel $8 00@8 05. Lard, per 100 lbs $3 55. Short rib sides, loose, $4 30@4 50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 00@5 25. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 50@4 62½. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—May 71¼, 71¾, 70, 70¼c; July 70¼, 70¼, 68⅞, 69¼c; September 65⅞, 65⅞, 64⅜, 65¼c. Corn—May 23⅞, 23⅞ 23⅞, 23⅞c; July 24, 24¼ 23⅞, 23⅞; September 25¼, 25¼, 24⅞ 24⅞. Oats—No. 2 May 17⅜, 17⅜, 17⅜, 17⅜c; July 17¼ 17¼, 17⅜, 17⅛; September 17⅝, 17⅝, 17⅜, 17⅜c. Mess pork—May closed $8 00, 8 00, 7 97½, 7 97½ July $8 00, 8 05, 7 95, 8 00; September $8 02½, 8 07½, 8 00, 8 02½. Lard—May closed at $3 55; July $3 60, 3 62½, 3 57½, 3 60; September $3 67½, 3 70, 3 65, 3 70. Short ribs—May closed at $4 35; July $4 35, 4 35, 4 32½, 4 35; September $4 37½, 4 37½, 4 35, 4 35.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and easy; spot and month 77⅝c; July 73⅛@72¾c; August 69⅛@69⅜c. Corn easy; spot 28⅝@29c; month 28⅝@28⅞c; June 28¼@28⅜c; July 28⅞@28⅞c; August 29⅛@29.; September 29⅞c asked; steamer mixed 27@27¼c; Southern white 33@33½c; do yellow 30c asked. Oats firm; No. 2 white 28@28½c. No. 2 mixed 25½@25c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—4 P. M.—Cotton—spot, moderate business and prices unchanged. American middling 4⅛d. Sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and including 7 300 American. Receipts 7,000 bales, of which 4 800 were American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand, and closed steady at the advance. American middling (l. m. c.): May 4 4 64d buyer; May and June 4 3-64d buyer; June and July 4 1-64@4 2 64d value; July and August 4@4 1 64d seller; August and September 3 60-64d seller; September and October 3 53 64d seller; October and November 3 47-64@3 48 64d buyer; November and December 3 45 64@3 46 64d seller; December and January 3 44 64d buyer; January and February 3 44 64d buyer; February and March 3 44 64@3 45-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Williams, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Br schr Tacoma, 209 tons, Matheson, New York, Jas T Riley & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Williams, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 28, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Lowlands (Br), 1,165 tons, Dormand, Powers, Gibbs & Co.

Jennie E Simmons, 271 tons, Dougherty, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Senator Sullivan, 654 tons, Crockett Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

B I Hazard, 375 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Morancy, 160 tons, Torrey Jas T Riley & Co.

Cora C Meador, 94 tons, Meador Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 312 tons, Miller Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ida C Schoolcraft, 304 tons, Booye, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Lilly (Swed), 506 tons, Kastman, Jas T Riley & Co.

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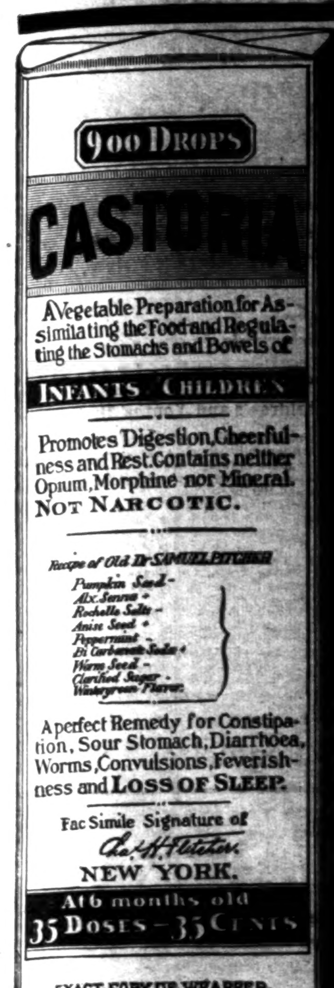

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MAN, THE KICKER.

In winter, when the cold winds blow,
Man kicks.
He doesn't like the ice and snow.
He hates to see the mercury go
To zero. If it falls below,
He kicks—
Oh, how he kicks!

In summer, when the sizzards sizz,
Man kicks.
He groans, "O Lord, how hot it is!"
As if no misery equaled his.
Then, as he wipes his streaming phiz,
He kicks—
Oh, how he kicks!

And so it is, if cold or hot,
Man kicks.
He's never pleased with what he's got,
But growls and fumes and swears a lot,
And whether it is right or not
He kicks—
Oh, how he kicks!
—Somerville Journal.

A CHILD'S WORLD.

The child was in its seventh year, and the garden, 12 times as old, was on the island. The house also was on the same island and was the place where the child ate and slept and obeyed. But its life was in the garden.

The house faced a pond, and two bridges bound it and the garden to the world. By the lower bridge stood the old mill, and when its gate was raised a flood of water boiled and twisted down to a smooth gravel bed below and then floated quietly to the garden's foot. Over against the upper bridge a mighty dam held the island from destruction. When the pond back of it was full, the water poured in a smooth, green stream over it and was dashed into spray and foam and torn to shreds on the jagged rocks below.

In summer time when there had been but little rainfall the great timber of the dam was bare, and the child, when no one was looking, could walk fearfully across, between the line of water shelving to the right and the black mass of sheer rock at the left. Then it was that the child could climb over the low stone wall that kept the garden in and go down among the jewelweed and stramonium and clawing blackberry vines that took toll of gown and apron, and explore the pools and bottomless pits in the river bed. The water always stood in these, dark and still, however severe the drought, and no stick ever sounded the depth of the largest of them.

So it must have been bottomless, like some of the fearful things one heard read on Sundays in Scripture. And, though the child, with the hair of its flesh standing up, dropped in stones, and even reached down an arm's length and brought longer sticks, and tried them again and again, the deep pool was a kind of sacred mystery forever. If the child had not been alone, if it had had a brother, one fascination of its seventh year must have been lost.

There were holes without number in the bed of this stream and sharp pointed rocks. So that when the pond above was full it was a grand torrent that foamed roaring to the harbor, where it found the quiet millstream curling around the garden's foot. A steep bank at the right shut the river from the world, and so made it the child's own forever.

On the pond, made classic as Windermere by song, geese floated double in the long summer days, and lent enchantment, and birds nested in the elms that dipped their branches in the water, and bees hummed in the clover. Then the expanse narrowed, and a simple river met it, creeping along by the highway, floating between two guardian churches with tall steeples, under a long bridge, and so through the town to the mill and dam.

The child's thought went backward with it, always starting at the foot of the garden. The stream bore an Indian name, and might have had its source in the midst of campfires and wigwams, and birch bark canoes, and frightful warwhoops and tomahawks, perhaps a mile, possibly two miles away. Miles were vague measures, like time.

There were two lesser things in the child's life—the mill and the dame school. The first belonged to an old, old man, like those persons who lived before the flood; whose hat and hair and coat and eyebrows were always white, yes, and his boots, and whatever else he wore. There was a soft, rumbling kind of silence always within the mill, where the hoppers made little whirlpools of dusty grain, going down and down and down, and the child leaned over with a thrill tingling its whole body, and knew that itself could be drawn down and down and down into the wide, floury bags below, choked and lost forever. The soft dust filled the air and softened the sunlight and whitened the cobwebs among the rafters and it was all something apart from the world and the garden.

The second thing was the Dame school, where a very old lady—years older than the miller—kept ten prisoners on an upper floor of her own house from 9 till 12 and from 1 till 4 every day but Saturday. The child did not then know that liberty was only sweet when bought with a great price.

Every morning as the clock paused on the stroke of 9 the dame folded her hands and prayed, sitting upright like Buddha, while her captives knelt, each in its place. At the right hand of the image stood the best girl of the school, 9 years old, perfect in word and deed and called monitor, who walked around on tiptoe and rapped on the head with the ferrule any culprit who peeped out. It was a diabolic plot, not fully appreciated at the time by the prisoners, for who could hear the stealthy approach of calamity and blindly wait, not knowing which way to dodge? So heaven alone had the benefit of the morning prayer.

All day long, winter and summer, summer and winter, like eternity, the child thought, little hands knitted and sewed, with book always in lap. The daily stint was marked by the fate in cap and spectacles, sitting in a high armchair, and no child left the room till its task was perfectly finished.

The spelling class of six stood with toes on a crack of the wide floor board nearest the teacher, where her long arm, like justice's, could reach any offender, and where nothing could be hidden from her all seeing eye. The first child in the row named "baker" and spelled it; the second named "shady" and spelled it; the third named "lady" and spelled it; the fourth named "tidy" and spelled it. But if No. 2, twisting nervous fingers in her apron, named "lady" instead of "shady" her fingers were rapped for moving, and she was disgraced and sent to the foot. For order stood on a level with accuracy at this tribunal. There was no figure five on a half inch square of paper for No. 2 that day to hoard in her pasteboard matchbox, no drink from the tin dipper, however parched the little lips might be. For these precious figure fives had to be parted with, one for every drink of brackish water that stood in a wooden pail in the entry. Five fives were exchangeable at long periods for one ten, ten tens for a 2 inch reward of merit. The child alone was not dazzled at sight of even the final reward gained at such loss and pain, but drank its fill daily and wondered at the others. Sometimes it wondered also if the warm, tinny taste of the water drawn from a well too near the sea had any connection with the reward.

The miller's daughter, Abigail, a thin, lint haired child, with pale blue eyes, knitted long stockings for her tall brother, who was a man. The child thought of him as Saul, he stood so much higher than his brethren. One day when the long stocking had grown by painful half inches nearly to the toe, the sharp eyes of Dame Fate discovered a dropped stitch in the beginning of the leg, and ravelled it all out from bottom to top. Tears for little Abigail, and no figure five!

The heart of the child was hot within its bosom as it saw fall one after one the pink and blue and yellow and red yarn marks like milestones all along the way—marks knitted in by the teacher's bony fingers and tied in hard knots on the wrong side; marks never to be removed save by the mistress hand when the task was done. It seemed like a waste of life. But Abigail took up her weary "bouts" again, with the patience of despair.

Every other Saturday morning school kept, that satan might not have too much verge and opportunity, and the catechism was ground into the tough fiber of memory in place of other tasks. But the sewing and knitting kept on. At one of these every others the child looked out between the two lengths of window curtain and saw a shaggy dog bounding in and out of the water, and laughed softly to itself. But Dame Fate, whose eyes were everywhere beholding the evil, spied the crime, pinned the curtains closer together, set two sharp thumbs in the hollows of the small shoulders, shook the child dizzy, and turned its back to the school, where it learned as an extra task "The Lord is my shepherd," etc. It was the old fashioned way of teaching children to love the Bible.

The catechism question for the day was, "Wherein consists the sinfulness of that estate whereinto man fell?" And the answer, "The-sinfulness-of-that-estate-whereinto-man-fell-consists-in-the-guilt-of-Adam's-first-sin-the-want-of-original-righteousness-and-the-corruption-of-his-whole-nature-which-is-commonly-called-original-sin-together-with-all-actual-transgressions-which-proceed-from-it."

But the child was far away. Even the whimpering of the A B C babes under the ferrule for rustling about did not bring tears as usual, for its eyes were set on green pastures where little white lambs kicked up their free heels, and mother sheep took no notice, but nibbled and baaed all day long, as if there were no harm in it. The leading beside still waters made quite another picture. But might it not be done by some older, wiser playmate with a string, to keep the child safely on shore between river and meeting mill stream, where chip vessels would float and dip and veer distractedly, go under and rise again? The paths of righteousness took thought. But might they not be those that led from porch to garden gate, where one never disobeyed or ran outside of bounds—never but once?

That was last year, when November winds were bleak, and the child, at Abigail's beckoning across the mill stream, strayed out and to the lower bridge in a vagrant way, looking for something, neither child knew what. So they stopped at the gentle lady's door and asked to see the squirrels in the whirling cage that smelled warm and foreigny, and fed them with hickory nuts, and time went on. Then they took hold of hands and ran and ran and ran, swinging down the hill, and the child fell in the sand at the bottom and knew it would never breathe again.

Then they strolled across the way to the queer house with sanded floor, where the child slipped and fell, and the miller's daughter, who had been there before, snatched up the unusual guest, shook off the sand and went on to the dark, low room where the queer lady, like her of Shalott, weaved all day long, and cared for nothing else. She wore a strange woolen gown, coarse of texture—for the child took a pinch of a stray fold that left bare a bony neck except for a snuffy kerchief twisted about it. The child saw a blue check apron, too, and great felt slippers on the treadle, and a few gray hairs screwed into a tight little knot, small as a filbert, beneath a black cap.

The two watched the shuttle and the web and heard the clang of the loom as long as it was new, and when they moved to go the weaver opened her thin lips for the first time and said they might pick up quinces in her garden, for there was going to be a frost by night. So the two simple ones picked up cold quinces till the daylight was gone, and there was no more time for them than if they had been angels in the sun. But that night, when the wind shrieked, and the child lay with a swollen, throbbing throat, never knowing before what night was like, all the sorrows of the transgressor piled their weight on its hot head, and it cried out in awe of the unknown, like a certain pious little queen to be, "I will be good."

For had not the mother searched every nook and corner in house and garden and sent the miller's son to drag the pond, just as a shivering little figure in blue gingham came loitering in sight, with a burned ginger cooky in the purple fist that did not grasp the sunbonnet, and tight little heartstrings that conscience was tugging at? But these last did not show.

The dame school in summer time held one only joy. It was the thought of hot July and August days, when the clouds piled up like woolly mountains and lightnings streaked the sky. Then the fate of the armchair, impelled by something mysterious and invisible, stopped work, stepped down and gently shepherded her willing flock to a room across the hallway with one green paper darkened window and a high feather bed.

Any child was allowed to share the bed of safety with the dame, whose dignity gave way before the god of thunder, but there was not even a tradition that in the dark past ages any child had so demeaned itself as to accept the privilege.

The least ones played softly behind the one high backed chair, while the elders crawled under the bed and whispered made up stories and came out linty and feathery when the storm was over without a touch of the ferrule even from the dame, who sat cowed in the middle of the bed, a deposed and scepterless queen.

And so all her small flock reveled in storm and thunder and never knew what fear was, except to despise its image when they saw it.—Alyn Yates Keith in New York Post.

Without Character.

The captain of a large steamer was once filling up his crew, when a seaman came up and said, "I want to sail with you, sir." "All right, my man," replied the captain. "What country, man?" "An Oirishman," was the response. "Well, you must get a character." The discharge was obtained. Another seaman came up and said he wanted to join. "What country, man?" "English, your honor." "All right. Go forward." Shortly after in a heavy sea the Englishman was swept overboard. Unmoved, Paddy finished swabbing the deck and then went to the captain's cabin. "Come in," responded the officer to his rap. "What's up now?" "Do you remember Bill Smith, the Englishman, who you took widout a character?" "What of that?" "He's gone overboard wid your bucket."—Voice.

Making a Change.

"Hov yez got any pethroleum?" she inquired as she entered the grocery store early in the morning.

"Yes," replied the clerk.

"Are ye sure it's pethroleum an nothin else?"

"Absolutely certain."

"Well, yez kin give me 10 cents' worth, an I want it in a hurry. The missus says Oi've got to shtop usin kerosene to start the fire."—Washington Star.

The Most Attractive Trait.

"If I were asked to name what to my mind is the most telling attribute of character," said the sagacious woman, "I should say poise. Really I know of nothing more effective, either as regards the individual or those with whom she comes in contact. It appeals to people somehow far more than almost any other trait. Beauty, cleverness, amiability, sympathy—all these are very well in their way. But I doubt if any of them ever prove half as potent as poise, the manifestation of a perfect equilibrium of mind and soul. I suppose it's largely because so few of us possess it. We always admire and envy what doesn't belong to us, you know. Placidity of temperament is indeed all that is rare, particularly when it's a schooled and disciplined placidity—not merely a cowlike calm, but a cool repose significant of great reserve strength and force. So much to be desired is the quality, however, that many undiscerning persons are willing to accept the imitation for the real. In other words, the 'cowlike calm' often passes for the repose. That's why stupidity is so often put up with—even looked up to.

"People still cling to the erroneous, if long established, notion that still waters invariably run deep and think because one says nothing it is because she has a great deal to keep silent about. About the only leg that conceit has to stand upon is that it is often mistaken for poise. The unclever observer sees the supreme self satisfaction and takes it for granted that there must be something to be satisfied about; so she accordingly respects and envies the possessor. Yes, poise is a quality that in its real form or its counterfeit presentment is all that is appealing to the many of us who are continually losing our balance of individuality. We long to acquire it, and we are naturally drawn to any one who merely appears to possess it. It is one of the most attractive traits on record."—New York Evening Sun.

An Oblong Room.

A desired break in an oblong room and extra provision for books are both secured in a delightful home in an ingenious manner. A partition of hard but not expensive wood is run across the room, stopping perhaps two feet from the ceiling, which space is filled in with grille work. The partition is broken in two places, one toward the middle, the other at the hall side close to the entrance door of the apartment. On the side of the partition toward the larger room narrow, plain shelves of the same wood are fitted one above the other up to within a short distance of the grille insertion, these shelves holding books for the most part, with some odd pieces of bric-a-brac here and there. Across the plain space between books and grille stretches a rare piece of oriental embroidery, and on the slightly jutting shelf above the doorway is set a curious replica of an oriental temple. A curtain on a pole is usually drawn away from this middle opening to show the pretty writing room beyond, but may on occasion shut it off entirely. By a cross pole arrangement at the other opening in the partition against the hall doorway, which cuts off a corner of the front apartment, it is possible to enter the second room without passing through the first. There is an admirable suggestion in this scheme for the utilization and relief of apartments whose too great spaciousness is both waste and needed room, and whose capacity for swallowing furniture becomes a nightmare to the mistress of the house. If the explanation given is not sufficient, an attempt will be made on application to answer any further inquiry relating to it.—New York Post.

Novels.

Mr. Gladstone rightly holds that in considering the value of novels the proper test to apply is the query, "Which novel will best bear reading and rereading?"

He agrees with Wilkie Collins in thinking Scott the first novelist of the century. "The Bride of Lammermoor" is Gladstone's favorite, and he reads it every three or four years. George Eliot, he thinks, comes next to Scott, her masterpiece being "Silas Marner." Of Thackeray, Mr. Gladstone has apparently a poor opinion.

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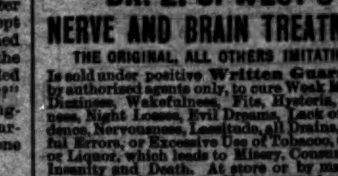

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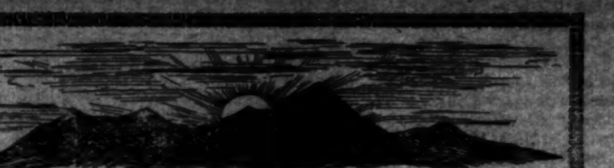

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND

DAILY 9.00 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.55 a m, Goldsboro 11.55 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.30 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.00 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.40 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.55 p m, Chadbourn 5.29 p m, Marion 6.41 p m, Florence 7.25 p m, Sumter 8.42 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.09 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.18 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.47 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 8.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.18 a m, Weldon 11.33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 1.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.00 a m and 7.30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6.05 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.10 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 11.00 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.18 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.26 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m, Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.29 p m, arrive Florence 7.00 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.15 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m, 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.45 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.40 a m, Creston 5.34 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.55 p m, Creston 5.47 p m, Sumter 6.40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

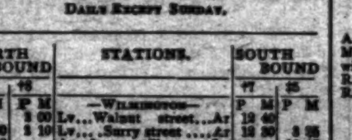
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.20 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 18 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



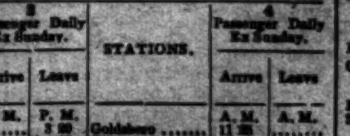
In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND *8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND *7	SOUTH BOUND *5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	8 35
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		12 05
11 00	3 55	Lv " ...Ar	10 42	10 35
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 15
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar...Newbern...Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
‖Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 28 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad
Time Table



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 13	Kinston	10 22	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 2[illegible]
6 07	6 42	Morehead City...	8 04	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 25 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.
ma 27 tf

CURE YOURSELF!

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

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TO

ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA AND NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 28, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 12 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 38 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*8 15 pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	8 28am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 45am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	6 55am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	7 50am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 05am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 28am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 38am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 44pm

*8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 8 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *6 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	6 05pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 10pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 20pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 26 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 25pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15am	*11 25pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 3 am
Arrive Richmond	*8 50pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*9 45am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 55am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

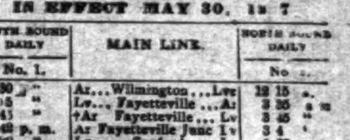
For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N.C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.
feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT MAY 30, 1897

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
4 30 p m	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	12 15 a.
[illegible]15 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	3 35 a m
12 45 "	†Ar Fayetteville...Lv	3 45 "
12 42 p. m.	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	3 4[illegible] "
11 20 "	Lv ....Sanford....Lv	5 05 p. m
9 29 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	6 4[illegible] "
9 10 "	Lv....Greensboro... Ar	7 5[illegible] "
8 4[illegible] "	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	7 45 "
7 52 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	8 22 "
7 19 "	Lv..Walnut Cove...Lv	9 08 "
6 50 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	9 20 "
5 25 a m	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	1[illegible] 40 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	7 45 a. m
6 15 "	Lv......Maxton.... Ar	9 10 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs.. Lv	9 37 "
5 02 "	Lv....Hope Mills... Lv	10 2[illegible] "
4 45 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	[illegible] 50

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15, MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16, MIXED.
8 35 p m	Ar......Ramseur......Lv	7 40 a.
6 57 "	Lv ......Climax......Lv	9 33 "
5 45 "	Lv ...Greensboro... Ar	10 30 "

NORTH BOUND	No. 15 MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	10 55 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	2 21 "
Arrive Madison	1 10 "

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 15, MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Madison	2 10 p m
Leave Stokesdale	3 05 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 30 "

†Meals.

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line at Maxton with Carolina Central Railroad, at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with Southern Railway, at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western Railway.

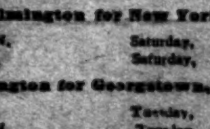
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
my 25 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA,	Saturday,	May 22
CROATAN,	Saturday,	May 29

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	May 22
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	May 29

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	May 25
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	June 1

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H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1897

HAVEMEYER'S CASE.

A Verdict of Not Guilty, by Direction of the Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—"Certainly I am satisfied with the verdict," said Henry O. Havemeyer, the sugar king, to an Associated Press reporter a few minutes after the jury had returned a verdict of not guilty this afternoon. "The verdict," he continued, "ought to be satisfactory to every decent man in this and every other community." That was the only expression the president of the American Sugar Refining Company would make upon the result of the trial, which had been in progress for three days before Judge Bradley. The verdict was the culmination of a long battle, which began three years ago, when Mr. Havemeyer declined, as a witness before the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee, to furnish the committee with data as to the political contributions made by the company, of which he is president, to the local and State campaign of 1892 and 1893. Broker Chapman, around whom the preliminary battle waged, was found guilty and is now serving a thirty days sentence in the district jail. The conclusion of the trial was abrupt. The defence produced no witnesses. When the Government rested its case yesterday, the defence moved that the court instruct the jury to order an acquittal on six grounds, the principal one of which was that the committee did not have jurisdiction and that the question asked was not pertinent. This morning the district attorney made a valiant attempt to induce the presiding judge to overrule the motion, but the court, after taking an hour and a half to weigh the arguments, sustained the motion. In rendering his decision, which was very lengthy and consumed over an hour in its delivery, Judge Bradley declined to rule on the main question as to the jurisdiction of the Senate committee. He said the questions involved in that proposition were of such grave importance that he would not rule on that point without further and more careful examination. But, he held, it was unnecessary to rule on the main contention. Practically he sustained the motion upon the single ground that the question (calling for data as to State and local contributions) a demand not within the knowledge of the witness, which he had testified he had no personal knowledge of, and which, if given at all, must have been procured from books and of which the books themselves were the best testimony. Although the verdict of "not guilty" was given by the jury it was a verdict returned under the court's directions and amounted practically to the judge's throwing the case out of court. Mr. Havemeyer's attorneys were naturally much elated over their victory. "This ends the case for ever," said Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, Mr. Havemeyer's chief counsel.

The case of John E. Searles, the secretary of the Sugar Trust, who was indicted with Mr. Havemeyer for recusancy, will be called to-morrow. District Attorney Davis, who will likewise conduct this case for the government, says that the cases are not analogous and that the Searles case could not be dismissed on the same ground because Mr. Searles declined to answer questions of which he presumably had knowledge. But in the Searles case it is probable that the main contention as to the jurisdiction and pertinency will be raised and that Judge Bradley will be compelled to rule upon it, as he yesterday announced he would when raised, as to the direct issue.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

Reports on Various Subjects Made to the General Assembly—Another Address on the Westminster Standards.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 27.—One of the most pleasing incidents of the General Assembly occurred late last night in the stirring address of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Joldersma, of Chicago, fraternal delegate from the Reformed Church of America. He spoke of the earnest hope entertained by many persons that there might be effected soon a union between their churches and the assembly. His address was cordially received. A resolution this morning to appoint a committee on union with the Reformed Church was referred to the committee on foreign correspondence.

The report on the Sabbath was adopted.

The report on home and school was made and docketed. It recommends the separation of the Assembly's home at Fredericksburg from its connection with the Fredericksburg college. Dr. Hoge gave notice of his earnest opposition to this course.

The report on Theological Seminaries recommended the establishment of a Summer Bible School at some Convenient point, where the learned professors may give popular instructions for the benefit of people generally. A committee to arrange for this was appointed, as follows: "Drs. Summery, Beattie, McPherters, Moore, and Ruling Elders Ansell, Hunter of Louisville, and Joseph Hardie.

The Assembly resumed the Westminster celebration and heard the Rev. Dr. J. F. Cannon, of St. Louis, on the difference of the Westminster standards on the individul, the family and society. His address was clear and strong, direct and popular.

The hottest discussion of the afternoon was on the salary of the secretary of foreign missions. A motion was made to reduce it from $2,500 to $2,000. The vote was close, but the recommendation of the committee that it remain as before at $2,500 was carried.

The report on the Assembly's home is pending. Dr. Hoge is very much interested in this. It is his pet scheme. He is constantly in the Assembly and is constantly receiving ovations.

To-night the Assembly celebrated the Lord's supper. The attendance was very large. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Jolderaman, of Chicago.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

Attacked by Natives of the Province of Kwisan, China.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Private advices per the steamer Glenavon, which arrived to-day from Yokohama, state that the province of Kwisan, China, was the scene of an attack upon the Christian missions recently, and it is rumored that Rev. Father Masell, who was in charge of the chapel at Loli, was murdered. It is feared that other whites were massacred. Owing to the remoteness of the scene it was impossible to obtain any details of the affair.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE TARIFF AND CUBA

DEBATED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Drug Schedule of the Tariff Bill Under Discussion—A Resolution for the Recognition of Cuba Defeated by the Ruling of Speaker Reed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate made good progress on the Tariff bill today, disposing of about ten pages. Several votes were taken during the day, the Finance Committee being sustained in each case by majorities varying from 6 to 15. The drug schedule was under discussion, and the debate was largely technical. Occasionally, however, it branched off to general phases of the tariff, although at no time during the day was there a speech of more than five minutes' duration.

Before taking up the Tariff bill, the final conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to, including the provision suspending until March 1st next the executive order creating extensive forest reserves.

The Tariff bill was taken up at 2 o'clock, and the formal consideration of the measure by paragraphs proceeded. Mr. Vest, of Missouri, moved an amendment to paragraph 10, so as to fix the rate on crude borax at 1½ cents and on refined borax at 2 cents per pound. After this brief debate the amendment was disagreed to, without division. The committee substitute was then agreed to.

When paragraph 19, relating to barks, beans and like drugs was reached, Mr. Aldrich moved an amendment of ½c per pound in addition to the 10 per cent. provided by the bill. Mr. Aldrich said the foreigners were securing the trade on these poorer classes of drugs under the present arrangement.

Mr. Vest questioned this, saying the Americans controlled the market and exported $900,000 last year. He demanded a roll call, on which the Aldrich amendment was agreed to, 35 to 21. The vote was a party one, except that Messrs. Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, voted in the affirmative.

Committee amendments were agreed to on licorice extract, chicle, magnesia, alizarine assistant, cotton seed oil, poppy seed oil, fusel oil and peppermint oil.

Mr. Aldrich withdrew the committee amendment on opium prepared for smoking, leaving it at $6 per pound.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, resisted the other features of the opium paragraph, saying great increases had been made on a drug of universal use. He moved to amend the rate on morphia from $1.00 to 50 cents per ounce, and said he would later move to place crude and unmanufactured opium on the free list. Mr. Jones' amendment was disagreed to—yeas 24, nays 39.

The paint paragraph led to some debate. Mr. Aldrich stated that the increase was justified as a measure of protection to the American paint makers. Mr. Vest answered that the export of $380,000 worth of paint refuted the claim that the producers needed more protection. The paragraph was agreed to however, without a vote.

On lead litharge, Mr. Vest moved an amendment to reduce the duty from 2⅛ to 1⅛ cents, which was disagreed to without division.

Mr. Aldrich offered a committee amendment to increase chlorate of potash from 2 to 2½ cents. This was resisted by Mr. Vest, who said the article was required in manufacturing cotton goods. He made a general plea against taxing raw materials.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, said the change was designed to free the United States from dependence on the united alkalia trust of England and to encourage an American company, which proposes to utilize the power of Niagara Falls.

"I am too much of an American," remarked Mr. Vest, "to think that Niagara Falls needs any protection in order to permit competition with foreign producers."

Messrs. Caffery, Chilton and Gray spoke against the proposed rate, and Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Gear, of Iowa, for it. Mr. Gallinger stated that this started a new American industry just as protection had started the tin plate industry. "You can build up anything if you only give subsidy enough," declared Mr. Gray. "You can grow oranges under glass in New Hampshire."

The Aldrich amendment increasing the rate on chloride of potassium 2½ cents was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 27. Messrs. Jones, Stewart and Cannon voted with the Republicans, and Messrs. Harris of Kansas, Heitfeld and Kyle with the Democrats.

The committee amendments were agreed to on ochre, orange mineral, red lead, varnishes, vermillion red, white lead, oxide of zinc paints, acetate of lead, caustic potash and prussiate of potash.

At 5 10 p. m. Mr. Aldrich said that in view of the good progress made he would ask to have the bill laid aside. Up to that time paragraph 68 relating to potash had been disposed of. The Senate held a brief executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There was an attempt to bring forward the Cuban question in the House to-day as soon as the journal had been read.

Mr. Lewis (Democrat, of Washington) shouted, "A question of privilege," and sent to the clerk's desk a resolution for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans.

"The gentleman should state his question," Mr. Dingley interposed.

This Mr. Lewis began to do, saying that the Senate had recently passed such a resolution and that the House should take it up.

Mr. Dingley made the point that this was not a privileged question, but Speaker Reed said nothing and Mr. Lewis proceeded with a parliamentary argument. He contended that any question dealing with the foreign relations of the Government was one of the highest privilege. In support of this position Mr. Lewis quoted Fox in the British Parliament, Henry Clay, in 1822, on the question of recognition of the Spanish Republic, and a resolution relating to Hawaii, which Mr. Dingley had attempted to call up in the second session of the 53rd Congress and against which Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, had attempted to make a point of order. It had been then reported, he said, that the present Speaker said a question of foreign relations was always a privileged question. The Speaker permitted the resolution to be read. It follows:

"WHEREAS, the United States Senate duly assembled, has by a proper form of resolqtion, declared for a state of neutrality, according to the island of Cuba all rights as a belligerent against Spain, and

"WHEREAS, it is asserted that such right of recognition exists only with the Executive of the United States; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, by the House of Representatives, That as the foreign policy of the United States it is the right and authority of the Senate and House of Representatives, in adopting a foreign policy of the United States, to recognize, as Congress, the belligerency of and declare the attitude of neutrality of the United States to the island of Cuba or any other government or country, when in the sense of the House such course is demanded by existing conditions."

The resolution having been read, Mr. Reed promptly declared it out of order.

"Such a resolution can be introduced in the regular course and can be referred to a committee," he said.

"Does the Speaker hold that the resolution should be referred to some committee that is yet to be appointed?" Mr. Lewis inquired.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Reed tersely.

From this ruling Mr. Lewis appealed, and Mr. Dingley's motion to table the appeal was carried, 91 to 57. Messrs. Cooper, of Washington; Linney, of North Carolina; Mahanny, of New York, of the Republicans, and Berry, of Kentucky; Meyer, of Louisiana; McClellan, of New York; Settle, of Kentucky and other Democrats refrained from voting.

On a roll call, the Speaker was sustained, 85 to 51; present and not voting, 17, and he announced "no quorum."

Immediately Mr. Dingley moved to adjourn and with several Democrats shouting for recognition, the motion was carried by a party vote and at 12.55 p. m. the House adjourned until Monday.

THE FLOOD AT EL PASO.

Many People Homeless—Waters Still Rising—Business Portion of the Town Threatened.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DALLAS, TEXAS, May 27.—A special to the *News* from El Paso says: This morning the river showed a rise of six inches over last night, and the water was sweeping down the river at a terrific rate. Early in the morning the head gate of the canal, which is above the levee, began to give way and 500 men with logs, sacks of sand and willow bales were put to work to prevent a break at the head-gate, while about 1,000 men were stretched along the improvised levee at the other side of the city, where the water continued to creep up.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the head-gate gave way, the river pouring into the canal. The fire alarm was sounded to warn the people in the lower districts, and in an instant the city was in such wild confusion that for half an hour it was impossible to make any organized effort to take another stand against the waters which were soon over the banks of the canal, inundating the territory through which it passed on both sides. The people living along the banks of the canal are of the poor laboring classes and their homes were soon under water. Fathers and mothers had to wade from their home, carrying their children in their arms. The houses being in most cases built of adobe, melted away at the touch of the rushing torrents, and household furniture, clothing, etc., were floating around in all directions, while men were at work trying to keep the waters from crossing the Santa Fe yards where they will flood the passenger depot and then pour down on the gas and electric light works and numerous manufacturing plants and wholesale houses located just north of the Santa Fe yards.

The levee at the foot of El Paso street broke and in a short time twenty little residences in that locality were flooded. By this time the people for three blocks north of the flood were moving out and the streets were thronged with wagons, carts and wheelbarrows loaded with the belongings of those fleeing from the rising waters. For three miles across the town and the river front everybody is moving up into the business portion of the city and to the more elevated residence sections.

Gen. Mallory, in charge of Old Fort Bliss, received a telegram from Department Quartermaster Sampson at San Antonio, authorizing him to allow the homeless to move into the houses at Old Fort Bliss.

The water at 6.30 was threatening the business portion. One hundred feet of levee on the Mexican side has been washed away and quite a number of houses are flooded. Men are hard at work trying to save the two street railway bridges. If the river rises ten inches more it will flood the business portion of El Paso.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 27.—A rise of eight inches in the Rio Grande is reported from the Colorado line to-day and it has been running continually over the Rio Grande watershed north of this city all day. The prospects are that a fresh flood, carrying from one to two feet more water than is now flowing, has started toward El Paso to-night. Dispatches to-night report a fresh downpour all day along the Colorado line. This will serve to increase the freshets already flowing into the Rio Grande tributaries. At Chamite the river has reached the highest point known in ten years and in Espanola valley the current is a quarter of a mile wide.

EL PASO, May 27.—At 10 o'clock tonight the flood had broken through the second levee on Fourth street and the waters had advanced to Second street, causing several hundred more poor families to flee from their homes.

DISASTROUS COLLISION.

Nine Men Killed and Eight Others Injured in a Railroad Wreck in Idaho.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

POCATELLO, May 27.—A head-end collision between a freight and passenger train at American Falls, twenty-five miles west of here, at 4.30 o'clock, caused the death of nine men and the serious injury of eight others. Two of the latter will die. This is the worst wreck that has occurred on the Short Line in many years. The west-bound passenger train was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station building. The freight coming east ran away on the hill west of the Falls. It is thought the air-brake was tampered with. The freight train, running at a speed of fifty miles an hour, crashed into the passenger train, which was already backing up in front of the station. Two men were in the station, one was killed and the other fatally injured. The station building was shattered. Both engines were converted into scrap iron and twenty freight cars piled up in a heap.

Eight box car passengers, sheep-shearers and tramps, were crushed to death. Up to noon five bodies had been taken out. George Moore, the engineer of the freight, is seriously injured. The fireman, Dick Cosgrove, had a leg broken and C. E. Hackman, engineer of the passenger, sustained slight injuries. He stayed by his engine until he had reversed it. The conductor and brakeman were on top of the freight setting the brakes and Fireman Cosgrove had climbed back to help when the crash came.

VIRGINIA'S ELECTIONS.

A Victory for the Democrats—Indications of a Large Majority Against the Call for a Convention.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., May 27.—The vote to-day was light all over the State. The elections were for county officers and on the question of calling a constitutional convention. The indications are of a large majority against a convention.

The county elections hardly amount to a political contest. Returns up to midnight, covering about three-fourths of the counties in the State, render it certain that the proposition to call a convention to frame a new constitution is defeated by an overwhelming majority of the votes cast.

So far as party lines were drawn in the election for county, town and city officers, the net result is a victory for the Democrats. In this city the election was for treasurer only and the incumbent, Charles H. Phillips, had no opposition. The vote was very light and the majority against a convention very small.

As a rule, the Republicans throughout the State voted against a convention. Among the counties in which the proposition to call a convention carried are Nansemond, Southampton, Halifax, Charlotte, Lunenburg, Isle of Wight probably, and Surry.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

To Prepare Plans for Consideration of the Administration at Washington—Independence and Then Alliance With the United States May Result.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 27.—It is definitely settled that the most important conference yet held in America in connection with the Cuban cause, will assemble in Philadelphia some time next week. Gen. Palma will preside. With him will be Quesada, the young charge d'affaires. They are coming here, it is understood, to prepare plans that may meet with the entire approbation of the administration at Washington. It is said that as soon as Senator John Sherman became Secretary of State he sent for Quesada to have a long and careful talk with him. That interview has had more to do with the coming conference than any one thing that has occurred in Cuban affairs since the inauguration of the war two years ago.

To some it seems to mean that the autonomy of Cuba will be demanded; to the extremists it appears that independence, and then alliance with the United States will be the result.

The Cubans say they have reason to believe the McKinley administration is going to carry out the policy upon which McKinley became President.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.

Two Men Killed and Three Others Wounded Two Fatally.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 27.—The little town of Oakman, Walker county, was the scene of a desperate shooting affray this afternoon. The following are the dead and wounded: Dead—Isaac Appling, aged 50, mayor of Oakman and leading merchant of this place; Charles Williams, aged 30. Wounded—Andrew Richards, clerk in the store of Appling Bros., shot in the head, will die; Montgomery Appling, brother and business partner of Mayor Appling, shot in the body, wound not necessarily fatal; Wm. Duncan, an Englishman, shot in the head and back, will die.

The two Applings, Duncan and Richards were shot by Williams. The latter was slain by Montgomery Appling. Williams was a travelling machinist, who recently came to Oakman from Mississippi to secure work at the coal mines. To-day, while intoxicated, he entered the store of the Appling Bros., the largest business house at Oakman, and became very boisterous. Mayor Appling, after ordering him out, was about to call a policeman when Williams drew a revolver and opened fire on Appling, who fell dead at the first shot with a bullet in his heart. Montgomery Appling, who was standing behind the counter only a few feet away, snatched up a Winchester rifle and began firing on the murderer. Williams received two rifle balls in his body, but after he had fallen continued firing until he had emptied his pistol. Andrew Richards, a clerk, was shot in the head by Williams while trying to escape. William Duncan was shot in the leg and back. Montgomery Appling was also wounded. It is thought both Richards and Duncan will die before to-morrow.

CASE AGAINST THE POSTAL.

Dismissed by the U. S. District Court at Macon Ga.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MACON, GA., May 27.—Judge Sheer this morning dismissed the case of Hubbard Bros. & Co., versus the Postal Telegraph Company. The ground for dismissal was that the parties at interest are residents of the State of New York, and the United States court for the southern district of Georgia had no authority to hear the case.

The case of Hubbard Bros & Co., versus the Postal Telegraph Company, grew out of a shortage of ex-Manager Henry Morris, of the Postal, about a year ago. Morris speculated in futures through Hubbard Bros & Co., and in order to cover margins forged a telegram signing the name of the American National Bank. Morris lost and ran away. Hubbard Bros & Co, were out $2,000 and they claimed that the Postal Company, for which Morris was the Macon agent, was liable.

The Postal, in reply, claimed that Morris was also the agent of Hubbard, Bros & Company.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Porte Consents to Negotiate for Peace—The Powers Distrust Each Other.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 28.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Constantinople says: "The Porte has replied to the note of the Powers and consents to negotiate for peace provided the Greek commanders first sign the armistice."

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Constantinople says: "The immediate entourage of the Sultan favors restoring Thessaly to Greece.

"On the other hand, the whole official and religious Turkish world, including the Sheik-Ul-Islan, denounces the idea of restoration, while every military measure points to retention. Even those who had supposed that the Sultan was manufacturing the excitement to order, to exact better terms from the Powers, are beginning to think he has gone too far and lost control of the situation.

"Russia does not conceal her extreme irritation at Germany's policy, which is so openly and persistently directed against Russia that many Turks accuse Germany of deliberately plotting to produce a rupture between the two countries."

WARM WIRELETS.

Ex-Senator Call, of Florida, has made a formal application for appointment as a member of the Dawes Indian commission and has the endorsement of a number of his former colleagues in the Senate.

United States Consul Mohun, at Zanzibar, has informed the State department that the Sultan on April 7th last, issued a proclamation abolishing the legal status of slavery in both Zanzibar and Cemba.

Rev. James Hoskins, a preacher of the free thinker faith who has been holding forth on the streets of Atlanta for thirty nights, was tried in the police court yesterday and fined. His arrest was caused by the vicious terms in which he characterized Christ, denouncing him as a hypocrite, liar and a pretender.

SPRING HUMORS, eruptions, hives, boils, pimples, sores, are perfectly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best Spring Medicine and One True Blood Purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Europe has consumed 76,000,000 bushels of American corn this year, and seems to like it.

THE EDITOR LAUGHED.

He Brought Down a Big Bag of Game With One Shot.

When I was running a college weekly in a western town, I was compelled on one occasion to hear myself denounced, in the presence of a third party who knew us both, by a professor who did not know me by sight, who was too absentminded to observe my indignation and too cussed to care overmuch if he had. He characterized the publication over which I presided in the most derogatory terms and said I "slopped over."

Perhaps I did. But the accusation seemed to me preposterous. And the circumstances under which I overheard it aggravated the offense, while they made a retort on the spot impossible.

That night I sat up until nearly 10 o'clock fulminating a thunderbolt. It was launched in the next issue of the weekly. As I recall it, it went nearly as follows: "It has come within our official cognizance that a certain professor has declared publicly that this paper slops over and that he has no use for us. We desire to remark that in times now happily past we have said some kind things about this professor. We have had to slop over in order to do so. Instructions have gone forth to our staff that hereafter they may ease up in their heroic efforts in that direction. The professor will not be worried henceforth by any undeserved adulation."

I thought that paragraph was a smasher. My "staff" informed me that it was both able and adroit. I smiled when one of my teachers called me up and said he hoped the reference was not intended for him. It wasn't. When another one assured me that he had not been correctly quoted, my smile widened. He was not the man I was after. I laughed merrily when another professor told me that he thought it would have been in better taste if he and I had come to a personal explanation. He was not the man. I exploded with amusement when a good friend of mine in the faculty asked me if I was aiming at a mild mannered old philanthropist who taught in the seminary. It was some one else I wanted. I heard of that paragraph dozens of times in the next few days, and for awhile I was in the highest spirits.

Then it occurred to me that I was bringing down too much game, that my thunderbolt had scattered its fire too widely. The idea sobered me, and I sat down to think it over. It became evident to my clarified perceptions that I had polled unwittingly the sentiment of the entire body of learned gentlemen who managed the affairs of my college, and that they must have been saying things about the paper that it were better to have left unrevealed.

As I recall the incident after some years my impression is that if there was any joke in it it was on me.—C. B. F. in New York Mail and Express.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

What the Heir Discovered Therein and the Lesson It Taught.

For years the old family Bible had held its position of honor on the center table.

Hard times had come, and the possessions of the family had found their way one by one into the pawnbroker's shop.

With its substantial binding of honest leather, the honest gilding on its edges, its fine, clear print and its excellent state of preservation, notwithstanding its age and the vicissitudes to which it had been exposed in its long history, the old volume would have been a treasure in the library of a collector of books, but no idea of turning it into money ever entered the heads of the poor but still proud people who owned it. And the old Bible continued to occupy its place of honor on the table in the center of the room that served as parlor, sitting room and dining room in the humble dwelling of the Pillsmores.

But the time had come when the family was about to separate.

Its few surviving members, yielding to the pressure of necessity and the nature of their several occupations, had decided to scatter and earn their livelihoods as individuals.

The few possessions still remaining to them were divided without any wrangling.

All except the old Bible.

There was some dispute over this, but peaceful counsels prevailed, and it was decided to cast lots for it.

The venerable volume fell to the eldest boy, Roger Pillsmore.

Roger lifted the heavy book from the table, sat down and began in an absent-minded way to turn the leaves.

* * * * * * * *

Well, the story does not turn out as you may possibly have anticipated.

Roger did not find a will conveying property of immense value to the Pillsmore family.

But he did find scattered through its pages the sum of $27.60 in fractional currency of the year 1863, which some frugal but forgetful ancestor had placed there either for safe keeping or to straighten out the wrinkles.—Chicago Tribune.

Cooking Prunes.

Miss Parloa's statement at a Pratt institute lecture in regard to the cooking of prunes will be received with surprise by many housekeepers who have considered that long soaking was the most necessary part of the process of preparing this fruit for the table. Miss Parloa does not soak them at all, though for other dried fruit she approves of immersion in cold water over night. Her method of preparing prunes is to wash each carefully in tepid water, letting them stand two or three minutes in the water to swell; then to wash a second time, and put on at once in a saucepan with cold water, in the proportion of 1½ cups of cold water to a cup of prunes. They should simmer slowly for at least 2 hours, possibly 2½. Another new direction is that no sugar is to be used, the natural sweetness of the fruit being sufficient if it is properly brought out.

Towel Hoop.

To make a towel hoop, take three pieces of rope 88 inches long, and make a three strand braid—if you want a heavier one use four strands. Then lap the ends about six inches past each other, and tie securely with twine. Unbraid these and leave them in wavy tassels.

Tie with orange satin ribbon and leave a loop and bow to hang it up.

These towel hoops are very pretty and novel. They are just the thing for the bathroom, and are extremely easy to make. The cost, of course, is practically nothing at all.

The stables of Emperor William contain many valuable blooded horses, but there are two which he prefers above the others. One is a dark bay of magnificent carriage and wonderful intelligence and the other is a fine gray.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

For Sale—One small hand Job Press, size 8¼x 5½. Brand new. Write or call for particulars. Wilmington Stamp Works, 15 Princess street. my 26 tf

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, No 5 South Water street, solicits consignments of all kinds of produce. Beef Cattle, Milch Cows and Mutton a specialty. my 15 tf

Leave your orders with Andrew Mavronichols, No. 705 North Fourth street, for your "Ice Cream," delivered free any part of the city on Sunda Bell 'Phone 346. my 18 tf

Ladies drop me a Postal to 908 Princess street. I will come to your residence and see if your Sewing Machine needs any repairs. Furniture repaired also. 18 years experience. J. B. Farrar. my 11 3m

Brown Dress Linens, New Rugs, Table Linens, Wool Dress Goods, on sale at 18 Market street this week. J. J. Shepard, Proprietor. tf

N. Siegert, Merchant Tailor, 128½ Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Seasonable Suits made to order for $18 00 and up. The best work and fit is what I give my customers. When in need of anything in my line give me a call. my 4 1m

Fruit and Vegetables—We will handle all kinds of Vegetables and Fruit in season during the Convention. Please send in your orders evenings before, so there will be no delay in receiving them. W. J. Kirkham & Co. my 2 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 18 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. tf

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S

DEPARTMENT STORE.

Ladies' Underwear.

Corset Covers 13 to 50 cents.
Drawers 25 to 75 cents.
Skirts 39c up to $1.25.
Chemise 25c to $1.48.
Gowns 50c to $1.25.
Latest styles. Lowest prices.

Mason's Fruit Jars.

Quarts 59 cents dozen.
2 quarts 89 cents dozen.
Rubbers and Wrenches complete.

STRAW HATS.

Big stock, lowest prices.

Red Sailor Hats 50 cents.
Children's Hats 10c and upwards.
Latest styles in Men's Hats.
Lots of new things in
Dress Goods Department,
Clothing Department,
Shoe Department.

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Car fare paid on purchases of $2 and up. my 23 tf

Sale of Valuable Phosphate Lands and MACHINERY.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1897, AT THE County Court House door in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, we will sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following property of the North Carolina Phosphate Company, to-wit: A certain tract of land in the said county of New Hanover, beginning at the North side of the bridge over Prince George's creek on the Wilmington and Newbern road, and running thence Northeastwardly with said road to its intersection with the land of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, thence N. 70 deg. 15 minutes E. 23 chains 30 links with the land of said Railroad Company to a stake; thence N. 69 deg. W. 107 chains 26 links to the swamp; thence Southwardly with said swamp to Prince George's creek; thence Eastwardly with the meanderings of said creek to the beginning, containing eight hundred acres. Said land is described in a deed of trust from the North Carolina Phosphate Company to A. B. Andrews and others, Trustees, dated January 1st, 1889, and duly registered in New Hanover county.

Also all and every the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises of the said North Carolina Phosphate Company, and all the works, machinery, property and effects of the said corporation now upon the land above described.

Said sale is made pursuant to the judgment of Wake Superior Court rendered at April term, 1897 in the cause therein pending entitled, "A. B. Young and others against the North Carolina Phosphate Company and others," No. 6912 Civil Issue Docket. Said judgment appearing on Minute Docket "B", pages 61 *et seq*, of the records of said Court. Terms of sale, Cash. Hour of sale, 12 m.

C. M. BUSBEE,
S. F. MORDECAI,
Commissioners.

May 5th, 1897.
my 5 tds

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15, TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Big Reduction

—IN—

Toilet SOAPS

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.
my 18 tf

J. L. HILL
PRINTING COMPANY'S

Directory of Wilmington, 1897.

Containing a general business and street directory.

Price $3.00.

For sale by C. W. Yates & Co.

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY,
Owners and Publishers,
my 21 tf Richmond, Va.

SALE OF STOCK.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the "East Carolina Piscatorial Association," I will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, in the City of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 12th day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., ten shares of the Capital Stock of the East Carolina Piscatorial Association standing in the name of J. S. Westbrook, 5 shares standing in the name of R. A. Moore and 5 shares standing in the name of I. F. Hill, to satisfy and pay the sum of one hundred and five dollars on stock of J. S. Westbrook, one hundred and seven dollars on stock of R. A. Moore and twenty dollars on stock of I. F. Hill, due as unpaid assessments on said stock; said assessments having been duly and regularly called by order of the said Board and payment thereof having been refused by J. S. Westbrook, R. A. Moore and I. F. Hill, the subscribers to said stock.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, JR.,
Attorney.

my 20 20t

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina, "Truth"

ONLY TEN CENTS PER ANNUM.

To any non-Catholic in North Carolina we will send for only ten cents per annum, "Truth," a Catholic magazine devoted to giving TRUE explanations of the Catholic Church, that is of the Catholic Church as it is, not as caricatured and misrepresented. Address, "TRUTH,"
Raleigh, N. C.
REV. THOS. F. PRICE, Manager.
my 8 tf D&W

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

PROSPERITY.

We have received notice from manufacturers and dealers of a steady rise in all kinds of Dry Goods and Carpets. Prosperity is in sight and it behooves our customers to make their purchases before it arrives. We are offering goods this week to suit the

HARD TIMES.

1,000 yards Silkaline at 10 cents a yard.
We have just received 1,000 yards Bordered Muslins for Curtains at 12½, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 30 and 40c per yard.
200 Cloth Window Shades at 25 cents each, complete.
Antique Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 54-inch wide, $4 per pair.
All Linen Window Shades 3x6 at 55 cents each.
Felt Window Shades 12½ cents each.
Curtain Poles, with wooden fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, 23½ cents each.
Curtain Poles and Brass fixtures, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Poplar, 23½ cents each.
Brass Extension Rods 10 and 12½ cents each.
Fire Place Screens, complete, $1 each.
Point de-Sprite, 54-inch wide, 35c per yard.
Notingham Curtain Nets 15, 20, 25 and 30c per yard.

UNDERWEAR.

Gentlemen's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 25 and 50 cents each.
Gentlemen's Drill Drawers 50 cents pair.
Gentlemen's Hosiery 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 cents.
Gentlemen's Dress Shirts 50, 75, $1 and $1.50.
Ladies' Bleached Vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped, 10 cents each.

Ladies' Unbleached Vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped, 12½ and 15 cents each.

Children's and Youths' Underwear.

We make a specialty of Ladies' Bathing Suits in Brilliantine and Flannel; also Submarine and ordinary Rubber Bathing Caps.
100 pieces Matting just received, made in China—80, 90 and 100 lbs to roll.
Carpets at special prices.
Small Hardware for house furnishing.
Art Denims in real and imitation.
Velours, Cretonnes, Japanese Draperies, Brocatelles, Tapestries, Upholstering Damask, Gimps, Upholstering Plush, Oil Cloths and Stair Linens, Trunks and Telescopes, Portiers and Rugs.
Corsets—"Her Majesty," "R. & G.," C-B a la sprite, Warner's "Tripple A A A," Warner's "No. 55," Warner's "No. 222," Warner's "Tripple N N N," Warner's Coraline, sizes 31 to 36. "Thompson's Glove-Fitting," "Sylvia French Woven," "Ferris Waists," "Nagrath Waist" for children.
Dress Goods—The prettiest line ever shown in Wilmington.
Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Hudnut's Toilet Requisites.

my 2 tf

FREE! FREE!

I AM GIVING EVERY CUSTOMER a card that gets the following presents:

For a $5.00 purchase I will give a Brass Wall Pocket or one set of fine Silver plated Teaspoons.

For a $10.00 purchase I will give a Child's High Chair or a Life-size Portrait of any of your family.

For a $15.00 purchase I will give a nice Oak Center Table.

For a $25.00 purchase I will give a three shelf Oak Book Case a large Oak Center Table or a fine Oak Arm Rocking Chair.

For a $50.00 purchase I will give a very fine Oak Folding Book Case, a standing Open and Shut Writing Desk or a beautiful Hall Hatrack with Umbrella Stand and Mirror in the center.

This Furniture is given away expressly to encourage the cash trade. Under no circumstances will cards be punched for credit accounts, but for the cash only. I want the spot cash trade, and I will give you more good honest goods for your dollar than any house in the State.

Read my prices and compare them with other houses and then decide where is the best place to spend your honest dollar:

A job of 3,000 yards, short lengths, Cherioette, worth 8c, now 5c. A big drive slightly damaged in Chambre, in pink and blue, at 3⅛c.

10,000 yards of nice Dress Goods Plaids this week for 3⅛c.

2,000 yards of nice Dress Ginghams for 3⅛c.

1,500 yards of Rosebud Lawn for 2⅛c.

2,000 yards of 1 yard wide white Sea Island Sheeting at 4⅛c.

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